# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No 116. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.



## THE KIDNEYS.

The kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz.:—The Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs Interior consists of tissues of veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.:—The Upper, the Lower the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children

To cure these affections we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect his bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

### GOUT OR RHEUMATISM.

Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

### THE GRAVEL.

The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed and gravel ensues.

### DROPSY

Is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz., when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

### TREATMENT.

Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract of Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water, Strangury or stopping of water, Hematuria or bloody urine, Gout, and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase of color or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr Physic in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.

Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., February 20, 1857.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:—

Dear Sir:—I have been a sufferer for upwards of twenty years with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract of Buchu

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. As you advertised that it was composed of *buchu, cubebs,* and *juniper berries,* it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with a druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a cure, knowing that it would be of greater value to you and and more satisfactory to me.

I AM NOW ABLE TO REPORT THAT A CURE IS EFFECTED AFTER USING THE REMEDY FOR FIVE MONTHS.

I HAVE NOT USED ANY NOW FOR THREE MONTHS, AND FEEL AS WELL IN ALL RESPECTS AS I EVER DID.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:—

Hon. WILLIAM BIGLER, ex-Governor Penna.
Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge, U. S. Court.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, Philadelphia.
Hon JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon. F. BANKS, Auditor-General, Washington.
And many others, if necessary.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

**Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 BROADWAY,**

Metropolitan Hotel, New York,

AND

**No. 104 S. TENTH St.,**

PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS


# THIRD EDITION

# METEORS!

## The Falling of the Stars Last Night and This Morning.

## Did Anybody See It?

## Mr. Dundreary, Nephew to the Celebrated Lord of that Name, Thinks He Did Not.

## Other People Think They Did, However.

## A "Meet-yer by Moonlight Alone!"

### The Display in This City, and at Various Other Points.

It may be asserted with entire safety, we think, that the subject of falling stars has engrossed about one-half of the time and attention of the busy portion of the country during the past two or three days; while that numerous class in the community who earn their daily bread by doing nothing in particular, have given themselves up, soul and body, to the discussion and silent contemplation of the subject.

The result has been the universal prevalence of a feverish state of mind, the only satisfactory remedy for which would appear to be a general loosening of the bands which keep the planets in their proper paths. In the absence of any such general disturbance of the heavenly relations as has been anticipated, the opinion has become quite prevalent that there is something wrong in the celestial regions. Many people of a credulous disposition, however, are still disposed to think that the expected pyrotechnical exhibition will yet take place, although they are rather severe in their denunciations of the professional star-gazers for having advertised the performance some twenty-four hours in advance of its probable occurrence.

We present below a series of despatches from various points of the compass, which would appear to show that the disappointment was not altogether a universal one, as sundry individuals at a distance are quite sure that they last night saw, as did one of Shakespeare's star-mad heroes,

"—the vaulty tops of heaven
Figured quite over with burning meteors."

Notwithstanding these attractive displays in foreign parts,

**The Meteoric Shower in Philadelphia**

was so insignificant in its proportions and so indistinct in its outlines, that we find a general feeling of disgust prevalent among our citizens this morning. To sum the matter up in a few words, the display in our own particular heavens of specimens of that class of phenomena which Shakespeare has grouped under the comprehensive heads of

"Meteors, prodigies, and signs,
Abortive presages, and tongues of heaven,"

was both meagre and obscure.

The display, such as it was, commenced about 9 o'clock last evening. At that hour a small urchin, with a dirty face and tattered pantaloons, was standing on the corner of Third and Chesnut streets. Our reporter approached him cautiously, and propounded this inquiry:—

"Have you seen any meteors yet?"

For answer he rattled in our very face a rumpled sheet of paper, crying out at the top of his husky voice:—

"Route of the stars—one cent!"

With that he plunged down Third street, and disappeared from view in the confines of Carter's alley. We were deterred from our contemplated pursuit by the apparition in the southern heavens of two small phosphorescent points, which pursued a parallel course along the sky until they encountered the proximity of the horizon. Then they gave a parting twinkle, and were seen no more.

The next noticeable apparition of the kind occurred shortly after twelve o'clock, and might be set down as being quite a respectable meteor, as far at least as size and brilliancy were concerned. It made its appearance in the neighborhood of the zenith, and straggled thence towards the south, leaving behind it by way of a tail or trail a string of coruscating points which soon after disappeared.

But we were not entirely discouraged, and resolved to continue our audience of the skies for a little longer. The result was that between midnight and 3 o'clock we observed some half-a-dozen ordinary shooting stars, such as may be seen on any clear night in the month of August or November.

Tired out with our watching, and disgusted with its poor results, we then retired to rest, only to dream, however, that

"The front of heaven was full of fiery shapes."

Feeling that there was no truth whatever in this fantastic vision, we did not permit it to disturb our much needed repose. This morning we learned that Mr. George Henry Augustus Dundreary, a nephew by marriage to the celebrated Lord of the same name, was stopping at the La Pierre House. Feeling anxious to obtain a description of the meteoric phenomena, as regarded from the English standpoint, we waited upon that gentleman, and propounded the following queries, using Shakespeare as our text:—

"Milord, did you see those meteors? Did you behold those exhalations? What think you they portend?"

In response to which the nephew of "Milord" delivered himself in the following style:—

"Mah Deah Repawtah:—Au beg pahd'n faw taking up yaw vahluvable tawm, but ah must pwothaw Americans have pwawcticed on people coming heah from abwawd. Au aw wived in Fhelahdelphecah on Fwiday lahst, and one of the fawst things aw saw in yau noosepapaw was h'ahs ahnnawucemahnt thawt aw wahndauful display awf metahahs wahd take place on Mawndah mawning, or Tooahsdah mawning without fail. Aw ahdahd man vahlay to sit up ahl naht ahnd cahl ma without fau at the mohmahnt that metahahs wah tahned on. Thah awdle fellah went tah sleep; but fahtahnateiah thah h' exhabishan did naht take place Yestahdah I lahned thaht the fahmen wahd wing thah bells aas soon ahs thah metahahs ahwived. Aht ahn ahly owah this mawning—aht 2 o'clawk ah tha ahawt, ah was awahkened bah a winging of bells, and aht once pwoceeded ta tha tawp of thau hahtel. In wah enthoosiahahem ah did not wait tah dwess mahself canmpletely. Ah wemained ohn thah woof of thah hahtel, shtired shnly in ma *scolo dun vee* shntil nearly faw a o'clawk, takeng ah veahy seveah cold, which cahnfines man tah mah appahtmahnts.

This saht of thing waunt doah yah kno'. Ah shall aht once ahpeal jah mah Govahmanat, and shall shdvise his lahdship thah Bwitish Pwemiah, tah immediahntly bweak awf woleshawns with this blahsted country."

**The Meteoric Shower at New York.**

What little there was visible in New York, in the way of a starry shower, is thus described by the *World* of this morning:—

The sky wore a misty haze, which, transparent by strict rules, still perceptibly dimmed the lucidity of the sunlight, so that, from zenith to horizon, the heavens were covered with a mild and, at times, disparting veil of a floating nebular cast, behind which the azure stood out in a beautiful distinctness. In the evening this haze changed to a reddish halo, which appeared around each stellar group and constellation, particularly that of Leo, and the sky, upon the whole, last night presented a very observable similarity to the period of 1833.

There was no moon, though the stars were visible in extraordinary number even for them. Strange to relate, although on both Monday and Tuesday nights the moon was wanting, the city, nevertheless, was as light as if bathed in full lunar splendor. This singular fact, which occasioned remark on all sides, was undoubtedly owing to the reflected light of still distant but nearing meteors, and the splendor of the train left in the wake of those that were here and there visible to vigilant gazers. Whether the full effect of the shower of 1866 has as yet been visible during the last two evenings or not, there is no doubt that very decided and quite frequent phenomena have been passing through the nocturnal air, and it is quite probable that during the daytime of yesterday the earth's orbit passed the orbit of the meteoric zone, and the grandest splendor went by us unseen.

A few minutes after 8 o'clock, just over Jersey City, there were distinctly traceable five brilliant shooting stars that proceeded eastwardly from Leo, so nearly the one after the other as undoubtedly to belong to the same cluster, producing phosphorescent lines along their course, and in one instance forming into the momentary shape of a prode. Before they disappeared they emited luminous trains, out of which darted three spheroidal fire-balls, which almost at once dissipated in air. This cluster left behind quite a brilliant light for about twenty-three seconds' duration, and was marked by a hissing sound distinctly audible, from which fact the accompanying presence of aerolites was very probable.

Four little meteors, at 9½ o'clock, appeared in the air above Fifty-ninth street and Eighth avenue, and arose from the southwest, near the Great Bear. Instantly succeeding, came another meteor at an inclination of 17½ degrees slightly west of north of the zenith. Quite a group followed.

The next came in the west, some 37 degrees below the zenith, and the next eastward, not more than 15 apparent degrees above the horizon. There was an average time of three minutes between these successive flights. *Conus Major* and *Urea Major* were the limits between which they were visible. They touched in most instances the outer extreme of the Milky Way.

Between 12 and 3 o'clock the shooting stars came up in larger numbers than had as yet occurred during the pending of the present shower. Small they were, even so small as to be by the unscientific mistaken for mere moving or wavy nebulæ. While all directions were observed, southward was their principal course, though a third preserved a southwest course. At one time eleven stars shot towards the horizon in company. Their trains intercrossed and left a lurid brilliance impressed for the space of several seconds on the atmosphere. Two were extremely large compared with the others, though there were none that were viewed alone, beyond minor magnitude. Seven flights *solitaire* succeeded. A large bold meteor a few minutes after 2 o'clock passed from Arcturus towards the northwest, and it was rocket-like in the luminous effect it traced upon the air. It soon separated into two balls, which kept along together, emitting sparks that appeared to be flames. During the early hours of this morning the heavens were frequently crossed by these fiery strangers, and the number of them visible to telescopic tests in this latitude was upwards of 749 per hour for two hours, and after that in lesser numbers. As we go to press the meteors are still at times to be seen, but the nearing day is rendering their visibility momently less.

**The Meteoric Display at Washington on Monday Night and Last Night.**

WASHINGTON, November 13.—The general meteoric shower continues at 11 P. M. to be among the things expected. The population here is on the *qui vive*, notwithstanding that it is one of the coldest though clearest nights of the season. The fire-alarm telegraph keeps men constantly on the lookout, so that the appearance of the phenomenon may be promptly announced by the usual fire signals on the city bells. There is a belief among some that the great event took place last night unobserved by the naked eye.

The professors at the National Observatory, who were up all night, looking through the large telescopes, counted over four hundred meteors between 10 P. M. and sunrise, and tonight the display, as seen through the glass, is smaller and fainter. The officers of the Observatory, however, are confident that a great shower of meteors will take place before morning, or on to-morrow night. It is evident by to-night's observations that it has not been going on during to-day.

1 A. M.—The National Observatory report seeing a few meteors to-night, but the sky is becoming cloudy, thus preventing a full view.

**The Display at New Haven on Monday Night.**

NEW HAVEN, November 13.—Last night a party of from twelve to eighteen observers, under the direction of Professor Newton, counted from the tower of the Alumni Hall six hundred and ninety-six shooting stars in five hours and twenty minutes. At 12 o'clock they came at the rate of about eighty to the hour, increasing to one hundred and eighty the last hour before dawn; average for the whole time, one hundred and thirty to the hour. No more than one-third were conformable to the radiant in Leo. Another party observing at Sheffield Scientific School, obtained results agreeing in the main with the above. Similar observations will be kept up to-night.

1 A. M.—The Scientific School of Yale College is again lighted up to-night. A large number of students are on the watch for the meteors. The meteors thus far have radiated from Leo, and great expectations are here entertained of a fine shower of meteors before daybreak.

The following is the number of meteors seen up to this hour since 11 o'clock last night:—11 o'clock to 11½, 19 shooting meteors; 11½ to 11¾, 24 shooting meteors; 11¾ to 11¾, 31 shooting meteors; 11¾ to 12, 38 shooting meteors; 12 to to 12¼, 48 shooting meteors; 12¼ to 12½, 48 shooting meteors.

**The Display at Chicago on Monday Evening.**

CHICAGO, November 13.—The meteoric shower at Chicago, partially promised for last night, was a sad disappointment both to the curious and to the astronomers, as the meteors were scarcely more numerous or brilliant than may be seen on any clear night in the fall of the year. From eleven to one o'clock about one hundred and fifty were counted by Professor Safford, of the Chicago Observatory. They appeared to come mostly from the constellation Leo, in the east, and to move in nearly a horizontal direction, though many fell obliquely and perpendicularly, and the direction varied as the constellation changed its position. One very brilliant meteor, about 1 o'clock, started from near the constellation Cassiopea, and described a parabolic curve extending entirely across the eastern heavens, finally sinking below the horizon. The first part of the night was clear and cool, and very favorable for investigation; but shortly after 1 o'clock a haze came up, and the heavens were soon densely overspread, so that no further exhibition could be witnessed.

**The Display at Albany.**

DUDLEY OBSERVATORY, ALBANY, November 13—10 P. M.—The observations on the expected reappearance of the meteors commenced here at 2 o'clock this morning, and from that time until daylight the heavens were steadily scanned, but naught was remarked beyond the flight of some dozen meteors of the ordinary kind, whose passage from west to east indicated no connection with the meteoric display. The observations were resumed to-night at about 7 o'clock.

12:30 A. M.—The meteors are recurring with great frequency, over twenty being already recorded.

**Brilliant Meteoric Display at Troy.**

TROY, November 14—2 A. M.—At half-past 7 o'clock last evening a meteor of most brilliant appearance, and about the size of a twenty-pound shot, came directly from the constellation of Orion, and travelled westwardly until its disappearance. Its flight was accompanied by coruscations that absolutely glittered along its entire length.

At 11 o'clock another brilliant meteor of the first magnitude shot from the ball of Orion, traversing about forty-five degrees of the horizon, accompanied with nebulous light, similar to that which cometary bodies exhibit. It came from the east, and took a southerly direction, leaving a long trail.

During the evening, up to half-past 12 o'clock, seven of these meteors, mostly from the constellation Orion, passed in a southerly direction. These were all of the first magnitude, and traversed south with long trails.

At a quarter to 1 o'clock a very large and brilliant meteor, accompanied with a phosphorescent light, appeared at the end of the Sickle and instantly passed north, marked with all the colors of the rainbow.

## ALABAMA.

### Meeting of the Legislature—Abstract of Governor Patton's Annual Message—Laws for the Relief of Debtors and Creditors Proposed—General Good Behavior of the Freedmen—They Need Further Protection in the Matter of Contracts—The Governor's Arguments Against the Constitutional Amendment, Etc.

MONTGOMERY, Alabama, November 13.—The Alabama Legislature met to-day. Governor Patton's message is mild, and free from the objectionable epithets which have characterized several similar documents from other Southern Executives.

LAWS FOR THE RELIEF OF DEBTORS.

He recommends, as a relief for debtors, a law under which the creditor can collect annually the interest and a portion of the principal of his claim, and argues that nothing is more definitely settled than that a State has the right to regulate the proceedings of its own Courts in regard to the enforcement of contracts. Remedies for this purpose may be made applicable to past contracts as well as to those of the future. He further says that it would be as competent for the Legislature to prohibit a preferred and exclusive lien under a judgment, as it would be to prohibit a preference in the assignment of property for the benefit of a single creditor.

BEHAVIOR AND TROUBLES OF THE FREEDMEN.

He is of the opinion that the freedmen generally are entitled to credit for good behavior. In referring to contracts with them, he says there have been some exceptional instances of bad faith, which are strongly suggestive of the necessity of legal remedy. These exceptions are where employers of freedmen have, by captious unreasonableness, sought and even created pretexts for finding fault with their employes, and discharging them without pay, alleging a violation of contract on the part of the freedmen. The only remedy left the freedman is a suit for his wages, and this is so tardy as to be scarcely worth pushing. He is pleased with the experiment of admitting colored testimony, and recommends a removal of all restrictions in that particular. He also recommends that a portion of the poll or capitation tax collected from freedmen be appropriated for the education of colored children.

THE AMENDMENT OPPOSED.

Regarding the Constitutional amendment, he opposes the first section because it gives enlarged judicial powers to the general Government, such as would not only overshadow and weaken the authority and influence of the State Courts, but might possibly reduce them to complete nullity. It would give to the United States Courts complete and unlimited jurisdiction over every conceivable case, however important or however trivial, which could arise under State laws. Every individual dissatisfied with the decision of a State Court might apply to a Federal tribunal for redress. It matters not what might be the character of his case—it might be civil or criminal, it might be a simple action of debt or a suit in trover, it might be an indictment for assault and battery, for larceny, for burglary, for arson, or for murder, it would be all the same; upon a simple complaint that his rights either of person or property had been infringed, it would be the bounden duty of the tribunal to which he made his application to hear and determine his case. The granting of such an immense power as this over the State tribunals would, at the very best, subordinate them to a condition of comparative unimportance and insignificance, and might prove utterly destructive of that full security for the enjoyment of all the legal rights of property, and those effective guarantees against arbitrary oppression, which the people have found in our present judicial system ever since the organization of the Government. In opposing the second section, he uses the favorite argument of this section, that it is unjust in its operations against the South, because it decreases its representation in Congress, and does not affect the North similarly. He says that the third section establishes a test of eligibility for office, both Federal and State, which is not only unnecessary and unjustly proscriptive, but which might possibly lead to the most ruinous consequences. Experience has demonstrated incontestably that the interest of the Government does not require such a rigid and discriminative test. The officials chosen since the war to conduct the operations of the non-represented States, have had numerous and embarrassing difficulties to contend with; but, amidst all these discouraging embarrassments, they have firmly and faithfully discharged their public duties in strict harmony with the Constitution and laws of the United States. They, as well as the people for whom they act, fully recognize their indissoluble identity with the Union, and are earnestly and honestly laboring to maintain it in its constitutional integrity. All these facts show that the people may be very safely allowed the untrammelled privilege of choosing their own agents from among those who are eligible to positions of public trust under the Constitution as it now stands. The people of the States which are now denied representation in Congress would not murmur at any standard of patriotism or test of loyalty to the general Government which might be applied to their professions and conduct since the close of the war. If punishments are to be inflicted for preceding conduct, surely the pains and penalties prescribed by the laws now standing upon the national statute-book are amply sufficient for the purpose. They are certainly rigorous enough to accomplish all legitimate purposes of any Government controlled by true statesmanship. If the disabilities imposed by this third section be intended as a punishment for acts heretofore committed, the Amendment would operate practically as an *ex post facto* law, which is contrary to the whole spirit of modern civilization. The creation of a penalty to be imposed as a punishment for an act after that particular act has been committed, is a thing unknown in the history of enlightened liberty. Such a mode of dealing with citizens charged with offenses against government belongs only to despotic tyrants. It may accomplish revengeful purposes, but it is not the proper mode of administering justice. The adoption of this amendment would vacate nearly all the offices in most of the unrepresented States. It would summarily and ruthlessly sweep away Governors, Judges, Legislatures, Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, and Constables, and thus the State Governments would be completely broken up; indeed, they would be reduced to utter and hopeless anarchy, as the destroyed States could leave behind them no authoritative provision for the re-establishment of governmental order. The great mass of the people in the non-represented States are now practically excluded from all Federal offices by a stringent test-oath which was placed upon the statute-book while the war was raging. We have high official authority for saying that the disabilities imposed by that test oath are seriously detrimental to the interest of the Government in some of its important branches. Communications to this effect were addressed to Congress at its recent session by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Postmaster-General, and that body was appealed to for relief. There is no difficulty in finding men whose present loyalty is undoubted, and who would make efficient revenue collectors and postmasters, but the inexorable test oath is so broad and sweeping that the Government is deprived of their services. It was clearly in the power of Congress to grant the relief asked for by a majority vote, but I am not aware that it was done in a single instance. This proposed third section would not only add greatly to the disabilities of the test oath, but it would abridge the relieving power of Congress by requiring a vote of two-thirds instead of a majority.

After reviewing the whole subject, the Governor says:—"I am decidedly of the opinion that this amendment should not be ratified. The first section embodies a principle dangerous to the liberties of the people of the whole country, and is as applicable to New York and Massachusetts as to Alabama. The third section would bring no possible good to the represented States, while it would reduce those unrepresented to utter anarchy and ruin. We are sincerely desirous of a complete restoration of the Union. We want conciliation, harmony, and national tranquillity. We feel that we have given every evidence of an honest purpose to conform in good faith to the condition of things surrounding us. Alabama is as true to-day to the Constitution, laws, and general Government as any State of the Union. Under the Internal Revenue law tax on cotton the people of the State are now paying a revenue to the Government of nearly 10,000,000 of dollars a year. In the enactment of these laws we have had no voice. The amendment was proposed when nearly one-third of the States were unrepresented, and all its harsh features aimed at the States thus excluded. The ratification of such an amendment, under such circumstances, cannot accomplish any good to the country, and might bring irretrievable disaster."

**From Fortress Monroe.**

FORTRESS MONROE, November 12.—The United States supply steamer *Newbern*, Acting Master R. W. Holly, commanding, arrived here yesterday morning from Pensacola, and proceeded to the Norfolk Navy Yard, for the purpose of reporting to Rear-Admiral Palmer, on the gunboat *Rhode Island*. On her way up here she touched at Key West, Port Royal, Charleston, S. C., and Beaufort, N. C., supplying with stores the naval vessels belonging to the squadron stationed along the coast.

The gunboats *Paul Jones, Yoco, Tahoma,* and the flagship *Astrella*, belonging to the Gulf Squadron, were at Pensacola when the *Newbern* sailed, and the gunboat *Chicora* at Key West. She encountered heavy northwesterly weather all the way from Pensacola to Port Royal, but had fine weather from there to this point.

The *Newbern* returned here this morning from the Norfolk Navy Yard, and sails to night for New York.

A heavy northeast storm commenced here last night, and prevailed with violence till this morning. Heavy showers of rain fell during the night, moderately during the day, but since the sun set it has been blowing quite freshly from the northeast.

The brigs *Jane* and *Isabelle*, from St. John's, N. B., bound to Baltimore, with cargoes of fish, arrived in the Chesapeake Bay yesterday.

A large guano ship (name unknown), which had previously reached the Delaware Breakwater, bound for Philadelphia, but ordered to Hampton Roads, for further orders, arrived in the Capes of Virginia to-day.

**From Baltimore.**

BALTIMORE, November 14.—So far as heard from, no unusual meteoric phenomenon has been seen in this region last night. Before daybreak the sky became overcast, which possibly may have hidden the display reported to have been seen at New Haven.

The horse fair is attracting much attention this morning. Dexter and Patchen are to contest for the premium of $4000 to-day.

The police difficulty is rapidly coming to a solution. Nearly the entire force reported to the new Commissioners this morning, through Marshal Carmichael and his subordinate officers. A few have resigned, whose places will be filled by new appointments. It is now believed that the books, property, etc., in the possession of the old Board will be turned over to the new Commissioners as soon as they can adjust and close up the business of the department.

The laying of the corner-stone of the new Masonic temple, in progress of erection on Charles street, adjoining St. Paul's Church, which is to take place next Tuesday, is expected to attract hither a very large number of Masons from distant points. Delegates from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Cincinnati, Washington, and other cities are expected.

**FROM CINCINNATI.**

**Burning of the Steamer "Henry von Phul."**

CINCINNATI, November 14.—Dr. George Fries, well known in this city, died yesterday, the 13th.

The New Orleans *Commercial's* despatch of the 13th furnishes the following particulars of the burning of the steamer *Henry von Phul:*—"The steamer *Henry von Phul*, with 3800 bales of cotton, was burned at 3 o'clock this morning above Donaldsonville. The fire communicated to the cotton from the pipe of a deck hand, and was soon under full headway. The boat was immediately run ashore. There were one hundred passengers on board, including ladies, nearly all of whom escaped to the shore with the loss of all their baggage and clothing, many of them having on only their night clothes. One passenger was burned and several drowned. The boat and cargo were a total loss."

**Obituary.**

BOSTON, November 14.—The Rev. Dr. Jenks, a well-known clergyman, died here yesterday, aged 88. Dr. Jenks graduated at Harvard University in 1797, and of his graduating class, the Hon. Horace Binney, of Philadelphia, is the only survivor.

**The State Bank of Louisiana.**

CHARLESTON, November 13.—The State Bank of Louisiana, which, with others, was obliged to suspend during the military occupation of New Orleans, has resumed business.

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

### The Maggie Baer Homicide.

**Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Allison and Ludlow.**—Mr Cassidy addressed the jury this morning as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Jury:—I congratulate you, as the District Attorney has told you, that the case is drawing to a close. In thanking you for your earnest attention to all that has taken place, I know that we will have your attention to the end of the case, no matter what the result may be.

I desire to meet all the questions of the case with frankness. I know that with many people no man is believed to be insane, but that all men are believed to be sane, and I know that in this community, there has grown up a belief that the defense of insanity is set up for the benefit of the prisoner. There has grown up a belief that there are various defenses that are manufactured prepared, presented for the purposes of cheating public justice, but I know I am addressing twelve men who have sworn that they had no such opinions—that they had no prejudice against the prisoner, nor bias; and that they would administer the law of the land. The law of the land makes this defense a legal one.

What is the case? William A. Maguire, the prisoner at the bar, is charged with the wilful, deliberate and premeditated killing of Maggie Baer. I propose, in a very brief way, to take up the Commonwealth's case—not ours—the wilful, deliberate, and premeditated killing of Maggie Baer; because, unless you are satisfied beyond all doubt that upon that Saturday night, at the Continental Theatre, William A. Maguire was able to deliberate, was able to premeditate, he is not responsible, and it is your duty to acquit him.

The Commonwealth must not only make out the killing beyond all doubt, but they must prove the crime beyond all doubt. They must establish it beyond a shadow of question. Kate Gibbs, a witness for the Commonwealth, tells you that she saw him upon Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. What was his condition? He had been drinking very hard, drinking all the time, drinking to excess, was wild and excited, and so wild that upon Wednesday night he frightened her (Kate Gibbs) so that she had to flee from him.

If she tells the truth—and I will show you that her evidence is corroborated by all the testimony—would you say that William A. Maguire was in a condition to deliberate? What is deliberation? According to the books, it is to prepare, to consider; and yet do you believe that a man, drinking to excess every day for a week preceding this dreadful occurrence, could be in a condition of mind to deliberate and plan this murder?

Consider it. Test it by your every-day experience. Do you know a man within the circle of your acquaintance—a full-grown man, even—I will put a stronger case than the prisoner's—do you know one who, having been drinking to excess from day to day for a week, who e eyes were glassy, who was excited, wild, and incoherent in his language, could deliberately propose, consider, and lay out a diabolical murder? I challenge you to name one; and, if you cannot, upon what principle can this weak man, who inherited insanity, be held responsible?

He then reviewed the conduct of the prisoner from a babe to the time of the commission of the deed, and concluded by urging the jury to say what our Divine Master said:—"Forgive him, for he knew not what he did."

District Attorney Mann—May it please the Court and gentlemen of the jury. The condition of this case, seen now upon the record, is such that your verdict will be in effect, no matter how you may render it, either guilty or not guilty. If the prisoner be found guilty of the crime he will be detained. If he be acquitted—if your verdict should be "not guilty"—on the ground that he was insane at the time he committed the act, you must say whether this man shall be detained, or whether he shall be discharged.

If found not guilty, he will be entitled to his liberty. No insane asylum for him. Those relatives who wait here can bear him in triumph from this Court, totally acquitted of all crime, and the effect will be that this Court will be laughed at as an absurdity, and the verdict that you render of not guilty upon the ground that he is insane, will be to all intents and purposes a verdict of not guilty.

**District Court**—Judge Sharswood.—William H. Homer vs Edward E Jones An action on a note. Defense—want of consideration. On trial.

**District Court**—Judge Stroud—Schloss & Brother vs. Thornton Conrow. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $1650.

Burgin & Sons vs. Clarkson & Co. An action to recover damages upon a failure to deliver certain United States securities. On trial.

**Court of Common Pleas**—Judge Pierce.—The divorce case of Bates vs. Bates, which has so long been before this Court is now being argued by Messrs. Parsons and Dedrick for the libellant, and Messrs. Goforth and Rosengarten, for the respondent.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, November 14, 1866.

The Stock Market was more active this morning, and prices were rather firmer. Government bonds continue in fair demand. Old 5-20s sold at 109¾@110. 100¼ was bid for for 10-40s; 114 for 6s of 1881; and 107¾ for August 7-30s. City loans were also in fair demand; the new issue sold at 102¼@102½, a slight advance; and old do. at 99¼, no change.

In Railroad shares there was more doing. Catawissa preferred sold at 28, no change; Reading at 57½, a decline of ¼ on the closing price last evening; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 55½, no change; 136 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 36 for Little Schuylkill; and 57 for Philadelphia and Baltimore.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Germantown sold at 32¼@3e¾, an advance of ¼; 14¼ was bid for Hestonville; 90 for Second and Third; 30 for Spruce and Pine; 26 for Girard College.

Bank shares continue in good demand at full prices. 106 was bid for Third National; 101½ for Seventh National; 235¼ for North America; 146 for Philadelphia; 130½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56 for Commercial; 95 for Northern Liberties; 32½ for Mechanics'; 30 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; and 67 for Corn Exchange.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 113¾@114¼; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 109¾@110¼; do., 1864, 107¼@107½; do., 1865, 107¼@107¾; do., new, 1865, 109¾@110¼; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 100¼@100½; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 107¼@107½; do., 2d series, 105¾@106; do., 3d series, 105¼@106. Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 13¾@13¾.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 144½; 11 A. M., 145½; 12 M., 144¾; 1 P. M., 144¼.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $350 | City 6s old | 99½ | 100 sh | Read | b60 57·56 |
| $200 | do | 99 | 100 sh | do | s5wn. 57¼ |
| $1000 | City 6s new | 102 | 100 sh | do | 57¼ |
| $400 | do | 102 | 100 sh | do | s5wn 57¼ |
| $2000 | do | 102 | 100 sh | do | s30 57¼ |
| $1000 | Pa R 1st m 6s | 102 | 100 sh | Ger Pas R | b5 22 |
| $3.00 | do | b5. 102 | 100 sh | do | 22¼ |
| $1000 | do | 2d m 97 | 100 sh | do | b60 22¼ |
| $10000 | U S 5-20s 65 J | 109¼ | 100 sh | do | s5wn 22¼ |
| $2500 | do | 1862 110 | 110 sh | C & A scrip | b5 54 |
| 200 sh | Cata pf | lo s 28 | 52 sh | Pa R | lots. 55¼ |
| 30 sh | Butler Coal | 18¼ | 200 sh | McK & Elk | b5 6 |
| 100 sh | Sch Nav | c 27¼ | 100 sh | Rest R | b5 14¼ |
| 3 sh | Lehigh Nav | 59¼ | | | |

**Philadelphia Trade Report.**

WEDNESDAY, November 14.—There is a decidedly firmer feeling in the Flour Market, and prices of Spring and Winter wheat may be quoted fully 25c. ₱ barrel higher. There is more inquiry for home consumption; but a total absence of any demand for shipment. Sales of 1000 barrels, including superfine at $8@8 75; extras at $9@11; Northwestern extra family at $12·25@13 75; Winter wheat do. do. at $14·75@15 50; and fancy brands at $15 50@16 50, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $8 ₱ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The movements in the Wheat Market continue of a limited character, but without essential change in prices. Sales of Pennsylvania red at $3@3 10, and Southern at $3 25@3 30. White ranges from $3 35 to $3 45. In the absence of sales of Rye, we quote at $1·33@1 35 for Western. Corn is rather more inquired after, and prices are 2c ₱ bush. higher; sales of 4800 bush yellow in store at $1 29@1·30, and 1500 bush. afloat at $1 25@1 29; 800 bush new yellow sold at $1. Oats are in good request, and a shade higher; sales of 2500 bush. at 68c. for Southern, and 64 for Pennsylvania.

Whisky continues quiet, with small sales of Pennsylvania barrels at $2·41@2 42, and Ohio at $2·40@2·44.

## THE NEW YORK PRESS.

### EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

**Negroes in Trigonometry and the Classics**
*From the Tribune.*

If the large class of Americans, imported and native, who have been educated to express their hatred of equal rights and their prejudice against race by mouthing with hot rage, or airy contempt, the word "Nigger!" could be compelled to visit in detachments the Philadelphia Institute for Colored Youth, on Shippen street, they would speedily get cured of the false ideas upon which slavery in the United States sought a logical and lawful foundation, and which now inspire the opponents of impartial suffrage to resist the extension of the ballot to the black man. We visited this school last week, and for two days witnessed its annual commencement exercises. We saw there abundance evidence:—

I. That under the management and instruction of colored teachers, male and female, there is in Philadelphia a school for the education of girls and boys in the Latin and Greek Classics, the Mathematics, History, Geography, and Composition, which is fully equal to the best of the endowed academies of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. This is saying a great deal, but we will stand by it.

II. We saw that under the development of this culture, favored by the strong social position which the colored population in Philadelphia have attained in that freest of our great cities, there were 181 boys and girls of African descent as intelligent, as self-respectful, as well mannered, as well dressed, and as promising as the same number of school children in any of the best schools of New England. To be more specific—we saw a large school of colored pupils, who, in no respect, save color and features, differed at all from the best educated and most carefully trained white boys and girls of the same age in the best academies of the Northern States. In all respects they were fully their equals.

III. We saw colored children of both sexes, between the ages of twelve and nineteen, rigidly examined in Xenophon's "Anabasis" and the Greek Testament, in Virgil's "Æneid," Cicero's orations and Horace's songs, in plane and spherical trigonometry, Legendre's geometry, algebra, mental arithmetic, English analysis, history and geography, and saw that they understood and knew what they recited; that they were radically and thoroughly instructed; that their answers to questions were not exercises of memory; that they had not been drilled parrot-like for a public show; and that they had successfully received from colored instructors the educations which our best schools give white children preparatory to entering college.

IV. We heard compositions read and declamations delivered upon such themes as "The Essential Feature of a Republic," "Music as an Element of Worship," "The Education of Women," "The Age of Pericles," "The American Congress," "The Province of Poetry," "Individual Effort," "The New Rome," "The Two Cæsars." These performances—original, marked with thought, of a high grade of excellence in the use of language and structure of sentences, and full of generous feeling and morality—had they been listened to by the most prejudiced upholders of caste, would surely have shamed them out of all further talk about the inferiority of the African race, and brought them to a candid confession that there is nothing in the organization of the colored American which should withhold from him complete political enfranchisement—nothing in his character or capacities which can longer upsold the mean and cowardly lie that the Government of the United States was intended to be a "white man's government."

Richard Humphreys, a member of the Society of Friends in Philadelphia, preparing for his death in the year 1832, devised $10,000 in trust "to instruct descendants of the African race in school learning, in the various branches of the mechanic arts and trade, and in agriculture, in order to prepare and qualify them to act as teachers in those branches of useful business." That little sum of money was the seed from which has grown up the Shippen Street Colored High School. It would well repay a visit by any generous and public-spirited man in this city. The example of beneficence and patriotism set by the Quaker Humphreys, if followed in New York by some citizen intrusted with great wealth, would produce results of the highest social and political value.

**The Next United States Senator from New York.**
*From the Herald.*

The question who is to be the next United States Senator from New York is dividing public attention with the meteoric shower and the discovery of the mastodon. The people will watch the action of the State Legislature in this matter with much interest. They will expect their representatives in their choice of a Senator to correctly reflect the popular verdict rendered in the late election. Senator Harris, whose term is about to expire, is a candidate for re-election; but his success is out of the question. He has avowed himself a follower of the Jacobin faction, in favor of ignoring the Constitutional amendment as a basis for admitting the unrepresented States to Congress, and an advocate of the impeachment of the President. There can be but one interpretation of the meaning of the late election—the acceptance by the people of the Constitutional amendment as a final settlement of the question of Southern restoration. The Legislature cannot disregard the will of the people by electing a United States Senator who is an avowed opponent of that policy, and who would reopen the question and bring new trouble and agitation upon the country.

The *Herald* has made Horace Greeley prominent as a candidate for the Senatorship; but it has been upon the presumption that he is and will continue to be an honest and unconditional supporter of the Constitutional amendment as a final basis for the readmission of all loyal representatives to Congress. Some fear is expressed that he may run off after some impracticable notions about "manhood suffrage," or "universal suffrage and universal amnesty," or some other figment of a fanciful brain. He must come out plainly, and place himself squarely upon the Constitutional amendment, or we shall have to let him go. He may allow the long-haired champions of negro's rights and women's rights and free love and bran bread to fill the columns of his paper with their notions and ideas, for that is of very little consequence; but Greeley, the Senator, must show his hand and put himself on record as a fair, square Constitutional-amendment man, or the *Herald* must give him up as a bad job.

There are other obstructions in Greeley's path, but they are not serious, and can be removed without much difficulty. One contemporary states that Greeley cannot be taken up because he is from the same section of the State with Senator Morgan. If this is really an objection, there is an easy mode of getting rid of it. Senator Morgan is a very rich man, and has plenty of business to attend to at home without going to Washington, where he is of no earthly use to any person. We have no doubt he will cheerfully resign his office in order to disembarrass Greeley's prospects. As a Senator he is a "dead letter." He never speaks in Senate, and never makes up his mind on a question until the fight is over. His [illegible] the Constitutional amendment was [illegible]'s success was assured. He his office, for he is a rich [illegible]'s can afford to accept poor representative. [illegible]eley's way, and [illegible]'s impracti- and to come out squarely for the Constitutional amendment. If he will make up his mind to follow our counsel, there is no reason why Greeley should not be our next United States Senator. We have dropped the superfluous prefix of "Mr." and spoken of Greeley as "Greeley," because no person thinks of talking about "Mr." Montesquieu, or "Mr." Socrates, or "Mr." Plato, and it is equally out of place to talk about "Mr." Greeley, who, in some respects, may be said to resemble Socrates, for he has had his life written, like Socrates, and Parton is his Plato. We offer our apologies to Plato for the comparison.

**Suffering at the South—The Necessity for Adopting Measures of Relief.**
*From the Times*

There seems no room to doubt that actual destitution is imminent throughout a large part of the South. The Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana are represented as the scenes of wide-spread suffering, arising from the failure of crops upon which the people of the interior counties relied for their year's subsistence. Some of the crops have altogether failed; others are so short as to be inadequate to the wants of the winter months; and as no large reserve exists in any part of the South, the prospect is to immense numbers appalling. Nor is there any resident wealthy class to minister to the necessities of their destitute neighbors. The yield of cotton falls so far below expectation that the planters are unable to meet their own indebtedness. Even now we hear of applications to the State and military authorities for assistance to avert impending famine; and the rigors of the approaching season portend misery and disease unless the official action be both prompt and effective.

Unfortunately the Southern State Governments have not very extensive resources at their command. Their treasuries are empty, their taxes uncollected and uncollectable, and their facilities for raising money by loan far below par. The Freedmen's Bureau may have more available means, but there are reasons for restricting rather than extending its oleomosynary operations, if other means of relief can be made available.

Such being the condition of thousands and tens of thousands at the South, and such the inadequacy of Southern, powers of relief, a duty devolves upon the North that should neither be underestimated nor deferred. It is not a case for Congress or the President, nor for the Governors or Legislatures of States within the Union. It is a case in which the benevolence of the North should spontaneously come forward, to assure the starving multitudes of its readiness to co-operate with trustworthy local organizations that may be formed for their relief. The North is able of its bounty to take care that suffering, however extended, shall not culminate in famine; and its liberality when appealed to from other quarters, should be a guarantee of what it will undertake to do when the Southern authorities shall set forth the data of an appeal, and the manner in which they propose to apply the assistance that may be rendered them.

The famine now raging in India has cast a blot upon the escutcheon of England's civilization. It has appeared almost incredible that a nation whose missionaries penetrate the remotest recesses of heathenism to preach the gospel of charity, should permit millions of its own subjects to perish from sheer hunger, without one vigorous effort to succor them. Let us take care that a similar horror be not repeated on a smaller scale in Alabama and other districts of the South. The plea of ignorance will not be available. The fact that destitution extensively prevails has been promulgated through too many channels to admit of controversy; and the inability of the South to cope with the suffering which weekly spreads within its borders, is equally susceptible of proof. We ought not to wait until famine actually begins its work.

**Why Not Discharge Jefferson Davis?**
*From the World.*

The shabby and scandalous treatment of this prisoner of state proceeds from the same motives as the unconstitutional exclusion of the Southern States from Congress. The gross illegality of detaining him in custody nineteen months without putting him on trial or confronting him with the witnesses expected to testify to his guilt, is an exhibition of the same rancorous and unmanly spirit which dictates the whole mode of dealing with the South that has prevailed since the meeting of Congress last December.

Chief Justice Chase and his sycophant, Judge Underwood, shrink from trying Mr. Davis lest his acquittal should expose them to the obloquy of the radicals who thirst for his blood, and lest Chief Justice Chase's chances of the radical nomination should be diminished. The President has hesitated to release him on parole or bail, because the radicals would raise a great outcry, and add to the otherwise formidable obstacles to the success of his restoration policy. Congress, although the subject has been before her most important committee, would not lift a finger to promote justice, because they were willing to embarrass the President, and wished to spite the South.

There is good reason to suppose that there has been a studied collusion between the radicals in Congress and the Chief Justice to postpone and prevent a trial, and put the odium on the President. Chief Justice Chase fought off the trial as long as he could, by saying that he would not compromise the dignity of the judiciary by holding a court under the shadow of martial law. When that excuse became obsolete he invented others. He authorized Judge Underwood in May or June (we forget the month) to promise Mr. Davis' counsel that the trial should come on in October; but it afterwards appeared that this was like adjourning the case to the Greek Kalends, or to the thirtieth day of February. When October arrived, and Mr. Davis' counsel appeared, according to appointment, in Richmond, behold there was no court; the judges who had appointed it having discovered all of a sudden that they had no authority to hold one at that time! Most learned judges! Most sapient expounders of the law! If they had no authority to hold a court at Richmond in October, why did they appoint one, and make that a reason for postponing the trial?

Meanwhile, the Chief Justice has discovered another reason for skulking from his duty. It seems that Congress, at its last session, reorganized the circuits, but, by some unaccountable blunder or oversight, failed to assign judges. Therefore, Judge Chase says he cannot try Mr. Davis until Congress has revised its clumsy law and rectified its blunders. This brings us to the grounds of our surmise of collusion between Congress and Mr. Chase. It is incredible that the Judiciary Committee should have drawn a bill reorganizing the circuits without submitting it to the Chief Justice for his criticism and suggestions. For aught we know, he may have prepared the draft of the law himself. Considering the constant repugnance he has shown to try Mr. Davis, it would be quite in keeping with his wishes that the law should be in such a form as to furnish him with a new excuse when all the others he could invent had failed. Be this as it may, he has as persistently fought off the trial as if he were the criminal and Mr. Davis the judge.

The action of Chief Justice Chase and Judge Underwood, discreditable as it is, is outdone by that of Secretary Stanton and Judge Advocate Holt. If the one is scandalous, the other is atrocious. It was by the representations of Messrs. Stanton and Holt that President Johnson (who had then suddenly come into office, and had no time to look closely into the matter) was deceived into offering a reward for Mr. Davis as one of the assassins of President Lincoln. There was, to be sure, evidence to this effect; but it consisted of a deliberate tissue of perjuries fabricated with the connivance of Mr. Holt. Conover, *alias* Dunham, their ostensible author, has been, within the last two or three days, indicted in the District of Columbia for his forged stories and false swearing. Why was such evidence received without scrutiny? It was probably got up to be submitted to a military commission, like that which tried Mrs. Surratt, where it would probably have passed muster by the complaisance of the commission to its official superiors. Fortunately for justice, the President thought one such commission sufficient. But why was this perjured testimony kept closely concealed? Why was it never submitted to the inspection of anybody having an interest to detect and explode it? For no other reason in the world than because Stanton and Holt *knew* that it was false, and would not stand scrutiny. Their combined falsehood, meanness, and injustice is worthy of their character, and of the deceitful, diabolical spirit of the party with which they are in sympathy.

But shall this scandalous injustice continue? So long as there was any hope of a trial, the President may have been reluctant to interfere, especially as his enemies would have caught at the pretext to heap up new calumnies against his administration. But now that the elections are over, these prudential reasons have lost their force, and the indictment of Conover calls public attention anew to the disgraceful arts which have been used to blacken Mr. Davis. The Constitution declares that every accused person shall have "a speedy and public trial." Nineteen months have elapsed, and this belied and maligned prisoner has no trial, nor seems likely to have one.

Under these circumstances, the President should interpose in the interest of abused justice and of a calumniated reputation. Mr. Davis ought to be set at large either on his parole to present himself for trial when the court is ready to try him, or if there is objection to anything so liberal as a parole, let him be released on sufficient bail. We suppose nobody doubts that Mr. Davis would keep his parole; but if bail is preferred, any amount can be immediately obtained. In some way, let the Government and the country be relieved from the scandal of keeping this man, who has been accused as an assassin on perjured testimony, longer in confinement vainly demanding a trial.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. ROLPH LEE HAS ADMINISTERED NITROUS OXIDE or LAUGHING GAS to thousands, with perfect success for Dental, Surgical, and Medical purposes, and for amusement. Only fifty cents per tooth for extracting; no charge for extracting when artificial teeth are ordered. Office, No 226 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE, below Locust street.

Seventh street cars pass the door. Don't be foolish enough to go elsewhere and pay $2 and $3 for gas. N. B.—I continue to give instructions to the dental profession. 10 12 fmwsm

UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION—*Founded 1831—"An Institution for the Encouragement of Industry, the Suppression of Pauperism and the Relief of Suffering among the Worthy Poor."*—At the annual meeting held Tuesday, October 16, 1866, at the rooms of the Society, N. W. corner of Seventh and Sansom streets, the following gentlemen were duly elected officers and managers for the ensuing year:—

President—Samuel H. Perkins.
Vice-Presidents—Richard D. Wood, J. Fisher Learning.
Treasurer—Edmund Wilcox, No. 404 Chesnut street.
Corresponding Secretary—L. Montgomery Bond.
Recording Secretary—John H. Atwood.

MANAGERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Benjamin Coates, | Thomas A. Budd, |
| Thomas Latimer, | Charles Rhoads, |
| John Bohlen, | Richard Wood, |
| William Purves, | Charles S. Wurts, M. D., |
| Arthur G. Coffin, | Edward R. Wood, |
| Benjamin Orne, | James Bayard, |
| John W. Claghorn, | Joseph A. Clay, |
| Thomas Wattson, | Alfred M. Collins, |
| Joseph H. Dulles, | John E. Graeff, |
| John Ashhurst, | Henry D. Sherrard. |

At a subsequent meeting of the Board the following appointment was made, to wit:—John Hicks, Agent.

There are 120 gratuitous female visitors (visiting in the districts where they reside), and who, from long experience, know nearly all the worthy poor. The following is an epitome of their labors and disbursements for the past year, taken from the annual report, to wit:—

LABORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. of visits made to the poor | 16 128 |
| " Families under charge | 6 905 |
| " Sick administered unto | 1,417 |
| " Deaths attended upon — five by cholera | 157 |
| " Persons found employment, including domestics to places in families | 1,243 |
| " Children placed at school and Sunday School | 108 |
| " Persons, including children, found asylums | 43 |
| " Young girls rescued from an abandoned life and restored to friends | 2 |

DISBURSEMENTS.

| *Materials, Reduced to Money Values by Estimate.* | |
|---|---|
| Cash distributed by visitors from appropriations by the General Board | $3,875 00 |
| Cash distributed from collections made by the visitors themselves | 2,594 92 |
| Cash distributed from the office, including wages paid out there as aid | 1,100 00 |
| Cash distributed to sewing women by the Ladies' Branch | 4,017 12 |
| Cash distributed to other female labor at the store of the Society | 793 67 |
| Cash Value of 1740 tons of COAL (of 2240 pounds to the ton), distributed, in quarters, at $7 50 | 13,050 00 |
| Cash value of 64 tons of COAL and 11 cords of WOOD collected by the visitors | 708 00 |
| Cash value of provisions, including flour, buckwheat flour, Indian meal, potatoes, beans, hominy, tea, coffee, sugar, molasses, bread, soup, meats, and medicines and delicacies for the sick | 1,550 00 |
| Cash value of materials: 1627 new and partially worn garments, the gifts of various Dorcas and other societies (acknowledged elsewhere) and of individuals, cash $75 | 1,221 00 |
| Cash value of 252 yards of stuffs, 45 articles of furniture, and bedding; and 128 pairs of boots and shoes | 425 00 |
| Cash value of 550 stoves lent, bearing the name of the Society, to prevent their loss. These stoves were patterned by the Society for this use, and are very economical in their operation. They cost, with repairs, delivered and returned, about $6 each. As they last three years, the cost (and consequent value to the poor) per year of each stove is, therefore | 1 100 00 |
| Total | $30,434 71 |

Contributions both in money and materials thankfully received at the office of the Society, N. W. corner of Seventh and Sansom streets, or by the Treasurer, Edmund Wilcox, Esq., No. 404 Chesnut street. 11 7 wfm6t

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOANS.—
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
HARRISBURG, October 24, 1866.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of One Million Dollars of the Five Per Cent and One Million Dollars of the Six Per Cent Loans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at the Treasury Department in the city of Harrisburg, until 2 o'clock P. M., of THURSDAY, the 15th day of November, A. D. 1866.

Bidders will state amount offered, price asked, and whether Registered or Coupon Loans. To be addressed, "Commissioners of Sinking Fund, Harrisburg, Pa." Endorsed "Proposals to sell State Loans."

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bids not in their opinion advantageous to the Commonwealth.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General.
ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of State.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer
10 25 tw Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 30, 1866.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No 238 S. THIRD Street.

11 1 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE, To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, No 618 BROADWAY, New York. 8 6f

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE Is SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 9

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear at Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock *at par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On *all* payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1, 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend. SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
8 30 Treasurer

## DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE.
828 ARCH STREET.

CENTS'
PRINTED LINEN
HANDKERCHIEFS,
NEW STYLES,
JUST OPENED,
DIRECT FROM EUROPE.

The largest Stock of
LINEN GOODS
IN THE CITY. [9 17 t12 31rp

JAMES McMULLAN,
Successor to J. V. Cowell & Son,
Has received just his first Fall Importation of
ENGLISH BLANKETS.

These goods were ordered in the Spring, and made expressly for JAMES McMULLAN by the same manufacturer that J. V. COWELL & SON were supplied with for many years, and will be found very superior for family use.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF
AMERICAN BLANKETS
Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.

A full assortment of real WELSH AND AMERICAN FLANNELS always on hand.

His stock of GENERAL HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS is complete, with the very best goods at the lowest rates for CASH.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS STORE,
No. 700 CHESNUT ST.
10 17 1m

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES.

Strangers and others will find at
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
A large and complete assortment of
LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
SLEEVES, ETC. ETC. ETC.,
In great variety, and at LOW PRICES.
E. M. NEEDLES.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

McCURDY & DUNKLE,
No. 140 North EIGHTH Street,
HAVE OPENED
A CASE OF NEW STYLE PLAIDS, at 50 cent per yard.
PLAIDS at $1·00, $1 25, and $1·50; very handsome at $2 00.
COLORED SILKS, from $1 50 to $4 00 per yard
BLACK SILKS at all prices.
IRISH POPLINS, best quality, $3·00.
SHAWLS, BLANKETS, BALMORALS, MUSLINS, SHEETINGS, HOSIERY, and GLOVES in great variety, at prices below competition.
8 13 wfm

1866!—SHAWL EXHIBITION
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STS
We are prepared to show one of the very finest stocks of shawls in this city, of every grade,
FROM $1·50 UP TO $80,
Most of which are auction purchases, and are under regular prices. We invite an examination.
Long and Square Paisley Shawls.
Long and Square Broche Shawls.
Long and Square Black Thibet Shawls.
Long and Square Blanket Shawls.
Stella Shawls, Breakfast Shawls, etc. etc.
We would also invite attention to our
BLANKETS.
Excellent All wool Blankets for $6. [10 3 3m
Finer qualities at $7 $8 $9, $10, $11, $12 and $14.
In fact, our general stock is worthy the attention of all buyers of Dry Goods who wish to buy cheap.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. COR EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN

T. SIMPSON'S SONS
No. 922.....PINE STREET.....No. 924
Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.
Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.
Crib, Cradle and Bed Blankets.
Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll Russia and American Crash Burlaps.
Balmoralvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades.
A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at
T. SIMPSON'S SONS',
9 5 Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

## DRY GOODS.

INAUGURATION OF LOW PRICES,
AT RETAIL.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
Importers, Jobbers, and Retailers
OF
DRY GOODS,
No. 727 CHESNUT ST.,
HAVE MADE A GREAT
REDUCTION IN PRICES

Their Stock is unrivalled for extent, variety, and general adaptation to the wants of buyers.

Silks,
Moire Antiques,
Shawls,
Velvets,
Cloakings,
Silk Poplins,
Wool Poplins,
Corded Poplins,
Rich Plaid Poplins,
Rich Plaid Merinoes,
Colored Merinoes,
Printed Merinoes,
Empress Cloths,
Velour Russe,
Biarritz,
Epinglines,
Bombazines,
Tamisse,
Mous Delaines,
Black Alpacas,
White Alpacas,
Colored Alpacas,
White Reps,
Black Reps,
Colored Reps,
French Chintzes,
Damasks and Diapers,
Towels and Napkins,
Doylies and Table Covers,
Counterpanes,
Flannels,
Blankets,
Blankets,
Blankets,
Gloves and Hosiery,
Mourning Goods.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.
11 6 tf

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
HAVE JUST OPENED
FROM AUCTION,
Silk and Wool Stripe POPLINS, very cheap.
All-wool Poplins, $1 per yard.
Plaid Poplins and All-wool Plaids.
All-wool Delaines and Merinoes.
Fine quality Black Alpacas.
Fine Black Silks.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!
All-wool Flannels, 33 37½, 45, 50, and 60 cents.
Ballardvale Flannels.
All wool and Domet Shaker Flannels.
Heavy Canton Flannels, 25, 28, 31, 35, and 40 cents.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!
A large assortment of Ladies' Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' Buff and White Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' Colored Cloth Gloves.
Children's Red, White, and Blue Cloth Gloves.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTH GLOVES.
Spun-silk Gloves, fleeced lined.
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Hosiery.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants, very cheap.
Misses' and Boys' Merino Vests and Pants.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.
N. B.—JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES, best quality in ported.
Real Kid Gloves, $1·25 a pair.
Good Quality White and Colored Kid Gloves, $1 a pair. 10 22

FARIES & WARNER,
No. 229 North NINTH Street,
ABOVE RACE,
Will open to-day—
One bale all-wool Flannel, 33c., worth 37½c.

FLANNELS.
All-wool, 31, 33, 37½, 45, and 47c; Cotton and Wool 31c. up; double width all-wool Shirting Flannels, $1·40; Cotton and Wool Shirtings, Plain and Twilled, Red and Grey Flannels, Fancy Sacque Flannels, etc.

CANTON FLANNELS.
Cheapest and best in the city; unbleached Canton Flannel, 22, 25, 28, 31, 37½c.; white do, 25, 28, 31, 37½, and 45c.

BLANKETS.
Several lots, just received from auction, all-wool Blankets, $5 50, $6, $6 75, $7, $7 50, $8 50, etc. etc.

MUSLINS.
Full assortment of all the different makes, bleached and unbleached, from 20c up; Pillow-case Muslin, 33c., etc.

BALMORALS.
Cheapest yet; Misses' Balmorals, $1 10, $1 25, $1·45, $1·65; Ladies' do., $1 37½, $1 75, $1·95, and $2.

MERINO GOODS.
Very large assortment of Misses', Boys', Ladies', and Gents' Merino Under-garments, Ladies' Merino Vests, $1·25, $1 55, $1 62½, etc.

GLOVES.
Several choice lots, just received, in Ladies' and Misses' Cloth Gloves. Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Fleecy lined Silk Gloves.

FANCY GOODS.
From late Auction sales—Wax Dolls, moving eyes and natural hair, 37½, 50, 62½c., $1, $1·50, $2, $2·50. Portemonnaies, Reticules, Ash Stands, Penknives, etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,
9 29 No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.

BLANKETS.—WE WILL OFFER THIS morning one lot of good quality all-wool Blankets for $4 per pair; 1 do., at $5·25 per pair (these have been selling at $7·50 by the case); 1 do., large size, at $7·50 per pair; 1 lot at $10 per pair; these are the same we sold last year for over $20 per pair; Crib Blankets, $1 each; Crib Blankets, every size and quality made; Colored Blankets; Ironing Blankets. We ask an especial examination of the set of Blankets, as we believe them below competition now, and about as low as they were before the war. We also say, buy your Blankets at once, as they will surely be higher.
E. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
10 27 No. 1021 MARKET Street.

## FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

TRIUMPHS OF
MARVIN'S SAFE.

NEWBERN, N. C., September 24, 1866.
WM. H. OLIVER, Esq., Agent for Marvin & Co.
DEAR SIR:—At the late terrible Fire on Middle street, which destroyed our Banking House, we had two of your safes. One of them was removed, and we were moving the other, when we were directed to leave the office as an adjoining building was about being blown up. The entire row of buildings was consumed, but on opening the Safe we had the satisfaction of finding everything inside perfect.
We can cheerfully recommend them as being perfectly fireproof, as we have examined two others of your make which were in the same fire, both of which preserved the books and papers that were in them. Yours respectfully,
DISOSWAY, GUION & Co.,
Bankers.

NEWBERN, N. C., September 24, 1866.
WM. H. OLIVER, Esq., Agent for Marvin & Co.
DEAR SIR:—I had at my store one of your safes. My building, situated on Middle street, was consumed in the late terrible conflagration.
I am pleased to say, on opening the safe, every book and paper was found to be in perfect order.
A more intense fire could scarcely be conceived of.
Yours truly, JOHN DILWORTH & Co.

NEWBERN, N. C., September 24, 1866.
WM. H. OLIVER, Esq, Agent for Marvin & Co.
DEAR SIR:—One of your safes stood a most severe trial in my store at the late fire on Middle street.
My store was situated in a row of large wooden buildings, the burning of which made a most intense heat. The trial was severe, but the safe came out victorious.
On opening it, every book and paper was found in a perfect state of preservation.
Very respectfully, L. BAER.

MARVIN & CO.,
721 CHESTNUT St. (Masonic Hall)
AND No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.

THE BEST INSURANCE
DRY SAFES,
FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
MARVIN'S PATENT
ALUM AND DRY PLASTER.
Twenty-five years experience. Call and examine.
MARVIN & CO.,
721 CHESTNUT St. (Masonic Hall)
AND No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.
House Safes, for plate and Jewelry.
Bankers' Steel Chests.
Second-hand Safes of all makers.
Safes exchanged on liberal terms. 10 17 wsmlm
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

EVANS & WATSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES
DESIGNED FOR
Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House Use
Established Over 25 Years.
Over 24,000 Safes in Use.
The only Safes with Inside Doors.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality.
Guaranteed free from Dampness.
Sold at Prices Lower than other makers.
WAREROOMS:
No. 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. [9 5 6p

## COAL.

JAMES O'BRIEN
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6§

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.
IF YOU WANT PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect, buy the celebrated PRESTON COAL, Egg and Stove sizes, at $7 per ton. Also, the genuine EAGLE VEIN COAL, same sizes, same price, and a very fine quality of LEHIGH, Egg and Stove, at $7 50 per ton. I keep nothing but the best. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street. 9 24

R. W. PATRICK & CO.,
NO. 304 N. BROAD ST.,
DEALERS IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AND
RE-BROKEN STOVE,
Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT and SLATE. [8 25 smw6m

COAL! COAL! COAL!
The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, prepared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yard, No 1517 CALLOWHILL Street, under cover, delivered on short notice, well screened, and picked free of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom.
JOHN A. WILSON,
Successor to W. L. FOULK.
PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866. 9 26 3m

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
10 24 3m] CORNER OF RACE.

JAMES R. LITTLE & CO.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
SUPERIOR COFFIN TRIMMINGS,
No. 154 N. SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Mountings, Handles, Screws, Tacks, Diamond Studs, Screw-Caps, Ornaments, Star Studs, Lining Nails, Escutcheons, Silver Lace, Inscription Plates, etc. etc.
Particular attention paid to [10 31 1m
ENGRAVING COFFIN-PLATES.

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

### The Maguire Homicide.

*Continued from our Third Edition of yesterday.*

Mrs. Elizabeth Bennett sworn—I am a sister of William A. Maguire, and the grand-daughter of William Anderson; my grandfather exhibited symptoms of insanity, and was sent to several insane asylums; I have known William all his life; he always visited my house during his early life; once, at my house, when my mother was correcting him, he went on as though she were going to kill him, although she only raised a stick at him; he was very violent and his eyes glared; I didn't see my brother but on Friday, the day preceding the affair; his conduct that night was peculiar; his behavior was strange, and I looked in his face, and his eyes were glaring; he left abruptly; I saw him in prison when he was chained to the floor; his eyes were the same as I had noticed the Friday before; I went to the prison with another, and saw his violent conduct; mother said, here is your sister come to see you, and he said I want nothing to say to her; he turned his neck to me; I saw him break his table up, and sing and dance and whistle; his conduct was very strange indeed; I have been attending Court during this entire trial, and was taken sick on Saturday afternoon.

This witness was in very feeble health, and had to be brought to Court in a carriage.

Jacob Omensetter sworn—I reside in Wilmington, Del.; I was in the army with the prisoner; I remembered the occasion mentioned by Mr. McIven; we were all sitting in the tent talking, when the prisoner seized a sword and drove us all out of the tent; he was out of his head; his eyes were very glassy; we caught him, and put him on a bunk; he continued in this state nearly all night; when he was not in this condition he was a good soldier, kind and familiar.

Cross-examined—This happened in the evening; there were candle lights in the tent; I saw his eyes after he was taken into the tent; he hurt nobody with the guard; he was sitting up talking with the rest of us when this came on him; I cannot tell what was said by him or any of the rest of the boys; we had no duty to perform next; I think he was reported for so acting, but was not tried; I asked him nothing about it because I knew what his condition was.

John Hall sworn—I served William A Maguire his meals part of the time while he was in prison; while I was giving him his meals I took particular notice of his situation; I have seen him in his sanest moments, and in his most insane moments; his conduct during these two periods was entirely different; I was somewhat critical in my observation of this young man; I saw him chained in the cell; I have seen him naked in winter; at times he would recognize me, and again he would not; he would sometimes throw his food in a bucket under the hydrant; I would also notice the peculiar expression of his eyes at times; they would seem as if flying; I have noticed a great prostration in him after the attack had passed off; his mind was as feeble as that of a child; he would say that I had poisoned his tea, and would refuse to take what I would offer him; part of the furniture of his cell was brought over to my house to save it from destruction; I always noticed a peculiar politeness he always practiced towards me preceding these attacks.

Cross-examined—I lived opposite the prison; these meals were cooked in my house; when I lived there I was in the habit of doing this for the prisoners.

Captain George W. Curry—I am the brother-in-law of the prisoner; I reside at No. 1710 Webster street; I have known the prisoner eleven years; I was in the army three years; I was Captain of Company D, 4th Delaware; I did not see him a great deal during his early childhood; he was in the same regiment with me, but not in the same company; I saw him on the Monday following this occurrence; I went into his cell with his father; as we entered he fell on his father's neck, and commenced weeping; I questioned him as to the deed he was charged with; he seemed to know nothing of it; his manner was strange and his language incoherent; I visited him in prison frequently after June, 1865, after I had been mustered out of the service; I told him I didn't think his trial would come off soon.

Mrs. Isabella Maguire sworn—I am the aunt of William Maguire; I didn't see him much during his early life; I saw him in prison once a week when he was sane, and twice a week when insane; when I first went there he didn't know me, as he hadn't seen me since he was a child; afterwards he always treated me very kindly; during his fits of violence I went to the cell and looked through the hole, and saw the things scattered around on the floor, and he going on at a terrible rate; Mr. Grubb opened the door and let us in; he wouldn't take any notice of any one; he was very violent that day; this conduct continued about seven weeks; I would say to him, "Willie, come, I want to say something to you;" he would walk away, and call me a wretch and a story-teller, and wouldn't say anything to me; in January, 1866, he had another attack; I went then and took a parcel of things down, in expectation of his receiving them; I went to his cell, and was surprised to see this insanity coming on him; his eyes had an expression of fierceness and wildness; he was then chained to the floor.

Mrs. Deuse sworn—I am not related to the prisoner; I never saw him before he was taken to prison; I have seen him sometimes three times a week there; I have been in the habit of attending to the wants of the prisoners in the County Prison; he was always very kind; sometimes he was me ancholy; I visited him shortly after he was chained to the floor; he was very much depressed in mind; I always thought that he was in feeble health while confined in the prison; I frequently thought that he wasn't right in his mind.

Mr. Grubb, keeper of the prison, was then sworn, and testified as follows:—I have been prison keeper for twelve years; I had charge of William Maguire, the prisoner; I remember when he was first brought to the prison; I saw him with his hands to his head passing to and fro, the next day after he came to the prison; it was on Monday, the 5th of April; I had charge of him all the time. I noticed changes in his condition at different times. I first noticed symptoms of insanity in December, 1864; when he came to prison he was laboring under excitement; I tried to console him, but he wouldn't be consoled, and I made him; he said he wanted to seek consolation elsewhere, and that he had disobeyed his father's and mother's commands; this conduct continued until December, then he acted stranger, and I talked with him; he appeared to be apparently at a loss for words; he became at times violent and then he would calm down, and would appear to understand what I was saying to him: he would take his clothes off, and when I ordered him to put them on he would laugh at me; this conduct continued several weeks; I complained of his conduct to the superintendent, and I was ordered to put him in chains; I don't remember how long he was kept in them, but it was some weeks; while chained he was sometimes very calm, and then again very wild; gradually the paroxysm went off; I last noticed it last January; in the meantime he had been found insane; last January, as usual, I went to his cell; he had a straw bed, well worn, and a chess box on which he was sitting in a nude state; I told him the Court had found him insane; he became very violent, and I had to put him in chains again; sometimes he would act as if he thought I was going to do him a wrong; I have heard his chains rattling through the night, sometimes at 10, 11, and 12 o'clock; when these fits of insanity were not upon him his conduct was very good indeed; he seemed religiously disposed, and would pray to God to forgive him; I never heard him use vulgar language, except when the spells were upon him; I was in the habit of observing him very closely, and would start upon him suddenly, but he would detect me; at one time he said, "What are you looking at me with that North American eye for—what do you mean?"

Cross-examined—When he said that he had disobeyed his father and mother, he also denied that he murdered the woman, but he felt the enormity of the charge.

Re-examined—The physicians who examined him were Drs. Klapp and Smith.

The Court then adjourned until half-past 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The examination of witnesses for the defense was resumed yesterday afternoon at half-past 2 o'clock.

Jeremiah Rogers sworn—I am a watchman at the Moyamensing (county) prison, and was there last January on the corridor where Maguire was confined; I noticed he acted very strange, like a man insane; on one occasion my attention was attracted to his cell by a noise; I found he had been breaking dishes; he made noises which continued sometimes during the whole of the night; I judged he slept very little at nights; I made it my business to go to his cell at various hours during the night; I remonstrated with him about making noises, but they were kept up; at times he was quiet during the night, with the exception of talking out of the window.

Dr. H. Y. Smith sworn—I am physician at the County Prison; my attention was called to Maguire about Christmas time in 1864; it strikes me they had already a shackle on his limbs; I found him wild, talking incoherently, and his conversation disjointed; on another visit he had taken his clothing off, and torn it, and broken the window; I think his bed-clothing was torn up; his conduct, I must confess, was very strange and singular; I did very little for him, except to try and make him as comfortable as possible; his pulse ranged from 85 to 100; I found his extremities quite cold, but I could not expect otherwise, as it was very cold, and the window was torn out; his lower extremities were very cold, and that I attributed to exposure; at the trial on the issue touching his insanity, I came to the conclusion reluctantly that he was insane; I believed that he was feigning it, but when I saw him standing in the bitter cold of January, 1865, at a window, without clothing on, I came to the conclusion there was something wrong with him; the same form of attack made its appearance in January, 1866, and continued about the same length of time, probably not so long as the first, and I came to the same conclusion as before; insensibility to heat and cold, incoherence of language, condition of the pulse as I have described, coldness of the extremities, and such things, are the necessary concomitants of insanity, as laid down by the best authors of the day.

Dr. Souderling sworn—I have been practising medicine about nineteen years; I saw the prisoner in January, 1865, and was examined at the trial; I examined him that morning, and had some little conversation with him to find out his condition as to sanity or insanity; I formed the opinion then, from every indication exhibited, that he was not a sane man.

Captain Curry recalled—I have heard of the persons named Wright with whom Maguire lived; I found that they had left the city and gone to Troy, New York, but I could not find them.

The defense closed, reserving the right to call Dr. Cregar, should he come in.

The Commonwealth called the following witnesses in rebuttal:—

Mr. Grubb recalled—When the prisoner was first brought to prison after the occurrence he appeared much excited, pacing the floor with his hands on his head as though in deep thought, wringing his hands, and appearing distressed; it may have lasted five or ten minutes while I was at his cell; a few days after that he became calm; I had frequent conversations with him on the topics of the day, and I saw nothing strange in his manner; he wanted to talk about religion; I was in Court on the 5th of November and saw him, and had an opinion then as to whether he was sane or not; I saw nothing that day, or for weeks or some months before, that would lead me to think he was insane.

Judge Allison thought the witness should state all the facts, and then give his opinion.

The witness resumed, stating that he called the prisoner as usual, morning, noon, and night, and he recognized him; sometimes he would take his meals, and at other times would decline taking any, saying he had sufficient in his cell; noticed nothing strange in his actions or manners; I noticed he had large eyes, but did not see anything flying, as described by a witness.

Counsel for prisoner objected to witness giving an opinion as to the sanity or insanity of the prisoner, as he was not learned in the subject.

The Court decided that any man could give an opinion of things that came under his knowledge.

Witness resumed—My opinion was that he was of sound mind at that time; I believe he was sane in the summer of 1864. The witness again detailed the actions of the prisoner when he first came to prison, and said that his opinion was that he was sane then.

Lieutenant T. Wood McKinley sworn—I was sergeant when the prisoner was brought to the Central Station; I was not there when he was brought in, but saw him the next day; he said he did it, and knew what he did it for.

Cross-examined—The lieutenant of police then was Lieutenant Henderson; he had charge of the prisoner; he is now dead; I think Mr. Ormard was the turnkey then, and he is dead; I can't remember to whom the language was addressed.

Dr. Smith recalled—I saw the prisoner when he came into prison, before he was taken to a cell, and had a conversation with him fifteen minutes after he was placed in his cell; he was downcast; had been shedding tears and expressed regret for what occurred; he seemed rational, humble, and penitent; nothing attracted my attention about his countenance except he had been shedding tears; I heard no complaint about his not taking his meals; at that time and up to the latter part of December, I looked upon the man as a sane man.

Cross-examined—I have seen men two weeks after paroxysms perfectly sane; have not seen men perfectly right in forty-eight hours after delirium tremens; the delirium lasts some time; my observation is that reason gradually returns.

Mr. Mann—Now read to the jury the record of the case through its various phases. This record had been put in evidence by the counsel for the prosecution. They, however, objected to its being read at this time, and the objection was overruled. The ground of the objection was that the book read from was only a minute book and not a record.

The Court decided that the contents of the book, together with the bill of indictment and venire, composed the record.

Counsel for the prisoner handed a note to the Court to account for the absence of Dr. Cregar, because of his being sick, and announced that they closed.

Mr. Mann summed up the case for the Commonwealth. He said the jury were not to be influenced by weeping friends or the actions from the dock, but they were to decide whether the head of this prisoner was rational, and the heart that prompted it was responsible when the pistol was fired that took the life of a human being. He referred to the record to show that the clear eye of the law was ever watchful. The prisoner had rights under the law, and claimed time to get his witnesses, which was given him. Then, when the trial was ready, the counsel in the cause was stricken down by disease, and when he recovered, the prisoner was said to be insane. The Court was called to test the issue, and so in every phase of the case the tribunal was ever watchful and always present.

After reviewing the shocking and pitiable life of the girl who was killed—

Mr. Mann said the prisoner seemed to think she was good enough for him to consort with, and spend his money on; yes, good enough for better or for worse. This prisoner was high-tempered when his parents attempted to correct him; he was not broken in time, but permitted to have his way too long. Such was his character when he said if this woman did not live with him he would shoot her. He, William A. Maguire, would shoot down a woman because she did not accede to all his wishes, as though he owned her or controlled the town. It was useless to go back to the grandfather of this man to show his insanity. Of the witnesses called, none but his relatives showed anything like insanity on the part of the prisoner. The confinement might have affected his mind; for who that loves liberty would see from his prison cell the suns of summer and the snows of winter without having his mind more or less affected? It was not the duty of the Commonwealth to show that this prisoner was sane, for the law presumes he was sane. The duty of the Commonwealth was to show, beyond all reasonable doubt, that the prisoner killed the deceased. If the counsel for the prisoner declared the prisoner insane at the time of the killing, it was for them to show it beyond reasonable doubt.

Mr. Brooke to lower for the prisoner, and commenced by a brilliant and masterly illustration of the law, and the wisdom of having trials by jury. It was not reasonable to suppose that the prisoner went to the theatre to shoot down this woman in the presence of several hundred persons. It had been shown that the deceased gave an affirmative answer to his propositions, whatever they might have been, thus removing any necessity for carrying out a wicked design, even if there had been one. In going back to the very foundation of this man's blood, it was found to be poisonous. In childhood he had given evidence of insanity, and when sent to his uncle it was there discovered that he was insane. Then he joins the army, and there also he gives evidence of insanity, and was given a vacation, when, instead of going to his home, he came to this city, fell in with bad company, and his life of vice commenced and terminated in four short weeks. The associates he met with caused the overthrow of his reason, which culminated in the sad result now being examined into by the jury. Shown to be affectionate from childhood, he loved this woman with all the depths of his nature, and went to the theatre to induce her to reform her life. When he had her promise of reformation, where was the necessity in the mind of a rational man for shooting? The same cause that chained him to the floor of his cell caused that shooting. The career of the prisoner was reviewed while he was incarcerated, and the verdict of a former jury referred to, and the jury asked to well consider and carefully scan the testimony on all these points, and say the prisoner was not guilty, because at the time he was insane.

Messrs. Cassidy and Mann will close the argument this morning.

The prisoner was far more quiet during the afternoon than he has been heretofore. During a large portion of the session he was lying upon the floor of the dock, and did not give a murmur.

The further proceedings in this case will be found on our outside pages.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JOSEPH J. MATTHIAS, deceased.
The petition of CHRISTIANA E. MATTHIAS, widow of said decedent with appraisement of property elected to be retained, has been filed, and will be approved by the Court on SATURDAY, November 17th, 1866, unless exceptions are filed thereto.
J. A. BONHAM for Petitioner.
11 7 w14t

ESTATE OF JOSEPH J. MATTHIAS, DECEASED.—Letters of Administration upon said Estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the same are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them without delay to
CHRISTIANA E. MATTHIAS, Administratrix,
No. 555 N. SECOND Street;
Or her Attorneys,
J. S. BOSHAM,
J. G. BAINCKLE,
11 7 w6t* N. E. cor. SEVENTH and SANSOM Sts.

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 35 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails 1 9m

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

*For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF SCHOOL CONTROLLERS.—A stated meeting of School Controllers was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Hilles in the chair.

Charles W. Carrigan was qualified as Controller of the Twenty-fifth section, also Mr. W. O. Kline as Controller of the Seventeenth Section, and Thomas A. Grace, of the Twelfth Section.

Communications were received of the following effect:—From the First Section, requesting that the school building now being erected on the southeast corner of Ninth and Tasker streets be named the Tasker School, and the one on Morris street, east of Second, be named the Morris School; from the Second Section, asking that Councils be requested to grant the use of Moyamensing Hall for school purposes; also that the Board of Controllers be requested to lease the second story of the Mechanics' Institute, Fifth street, below Washington avenue, at a rent of $500 per annum, for the accommodation of the pupils of the Robert Rakes School; also that the Board of Controllers accept the proposition of the Trustees of the German Evangelical Lutheran congregation to purchase the city lot of ground on Carpenter street, above Sixth, for the sum of $3000; from the Tenth Section, informing of the selection of a lot on the north side of Cherry street, east of Twentieth, 59 feet front by 129 feet deep, at a ground rent of six dollars and fifty cents per foot; from the Fifteenth Section, informing of the passage of a resolution approving the plan of Mr. J. C. Sidney for an eighteen division school-house at Twenty-second and Brown streets, and requesting the Controllers to make a contract for the erection of the same, and also that Councils be asked for an appropriation for furniture for the same; the Twenty-sixth Section asked for an appropriation of $1700 for furniture for the Landreth Unclassified School.

The communications were referred to the appropriate committees.

A communication was received from William L. D. Hickman, offering to roof the Master street school-house, in the Seventeenth Section, with first-class cedar shingles, for $825, with an addition for tin work of $45. It was stated by Mr. Green, on the part of the Committee on Property, that the contract for the roofing had been awarded, and that the Board was bound by it.

Mr. Kline said that there had not been any opportunity for competition among mechanics, and insisted that the Board should, in justice, refer the matter back to the Committee, that there might be a chance for competition.

Mr. Carrigan asked if the Committee had been given power to act.

A reference to the minutes showed that power had been conferred.

Mr. Freeborn said that the trouble had arisen out of the action of the Board in conferring such power on the Committee on Property.

The motion to refer the matter back to the Committee was not agreed to.

Mr. Freeborn, of the Boys' High School Committee, reported that they had under consideration the propriety of introducing a more practical plan of education in the High School, and making its character better adapted to preparing its students for the business walks of life, and have introduced commercial calculations and business forms; that having more pupils in the school than the present number of professors could instruct, they have deemed it expedient to establish another professorship, to be styled "Professor of Commercial Calculations and Business Forms," as recommended by the Faculty of the School.

The report closed with the following resolution:—

*Resolved*, That D. W. Bartine be elected Professor of Commercial Calculations and Business Forms in the Central High School.

On the motion to adopt the resolution, there was considerable discussion.

A motion to postpone until the next meeting of the Board was not agreed to.

Dr. Nebinger moved to refer the resolution back to the Committee, with instructions to report upon the necessities and duties of the post. Not agreed to.

An effort was made to amend the title to the professorship, by simply making it simply Professor of Book-keeping, but it was not successful.

The resolution reported by the Committee was amended so as to provide for the creation of the professorship, omitting the name of D. W. Bartine.

Mr. Bartine was then elected to the position.

The Committee on the Girls' High School reported that they had unanimously elected Miss Gertrude Murdoch as Teacher of Elocution, in place of Miss Marian Ash, resigned, which was confirmed by the Board.

The Committee on Grammar, Secondary, and Primary Schools reported the election of a number of young ladies as teachers in the Public Schools; also, of Charles H. Randall as Principal of the Hancock Boys' Grammar School, which elections were approved by the Board. Adjourned.

MERCANTILE BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.—The regular annual meeting was held yesterday afternoon, with Robert Morris, Esq., in the chair, and William A. Rolin as Secretary.

The twenty-fifth annual report was presented by the President, William C. Ludwig, Esq., on behalf of the Board of Managers.

It appears that since the last annual report sixty-nine annual and one life member have been added to the list, and one transferred from annual to life membership. During the same period there were fourteen deaths, two resignations, and ninety-five stricken from the roll for not complying with the rules of the Society. The Association at this time is composed of eighty-three life, five hundred and seventy-two annual, and one honorary member, making a total of six hundred and fifty-six. The receipts for the past year amounted to $3062·75, and the expenditures to $2132 92. The investments now held by the Society amount to $20,586·85.

The following Board of Managers was elected for the ensuing year:—William C. Ludwig, Daniel Steinmetz, Augustus R. Shipley, Smith Bowen, William H. Love, A. L. Bonnafon, John P. Steiner, Thompson Reynolds, Louis D. Baugh, Henry C. Howell, William H. Bacon, Abraham Ritter, Thomas Sparks, Lewis Haehnlen, Charles S. Ogden, Benjamin F. Huddy, Jacob Reigel, Henry Lewis, Thomas Altman, James N. Stone.

An eulogy was pronounced in honor of a lately deceased member of the Association, Mr. Samuel R. Colladay, who had been connected with it for over eleven years.

IMPORTANT TO VESSEL OWNERS.—The following has just been issued, addressed to officers of customs:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., November 3.—Congress at its last session having passed an act further to provide for the safety of the lives of passengers on board of vessels, approved July 25, 1866, the tenth section of which is as follows, "That all seagoing vessels carrying passengers, and those navigating any of the northern and northwestern lakes, shall have the life boats required by law provided with suitable hooks and disengaging apparatus, so arranged as to allow such boats to be safely landed with their complements of passengers while such vessels are under speed or otherwise, and so as to allow such disengaging apparatus to be operated by one person, disengaging both ends of the boat simultaneously from the tackles, by which it may be lowered into the water. Your attention is called to the same, with the request that you will bring it to the notice of shipowners and others interested, and impress upon them the importance of complying with its provisions.

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

ANOTHER FENIAN MEETING.—Last evening a meeting of Fenians was held at Fifth and Prune streets, for the purpose of appointing a committee to take charge of whatever funds and material of war may be in future contributed to the cause, and furnish transportation for the same to the proper quarters. The chair was occupied by A. Wynne, Esq., and the meeting was addressed by Colonel Condon, of New York, who, at much length, explained the intentions of the Brotherhood, and gave it as his opinion that the fight would come off in Ireland before the lapse of another year, under the guidance of able leaders.

INTERESTING ANNIVERSARY.—The fourth anniversary of the Young People's Association of the Fifth Baptist Church took place last evening, in the church, located at the corner of Eighteenth and Spring Garden streets. The occasion was one of rejoicing. The proceedings were extremely interesting. The exercises were commenced by an entertaining voluntary on the organ. This was followed by the choir singing, in admirable style and full chorus, an anthem commencing, "And it shall come to pass."

The Rev. J. B. Simmons, pastor of the church, and the Rev. J. H. Castle, D. D., officiated in the opening exercises. The annual report was read by the President of the Association, J. H. Eldredge, Esq. From the report it appears that the Association numbers 220 members, male and female. The members distributed during the year 50,000 pages of religious and 4000 of temperance tracts; also made 900 missionary visits and distributed clothing to some 200 needy persons. The Sunday Schools, which four years ago numbered but 130 pupils, now number 975, besides an adult Bible school of 300, which holds its sessions every Sunday. An appropriate address was delivered by the Rev. Robert Lowry.

A LIST OF ACCIDENTS.—Charles Johnson, colored, residing at No. 1021 Sergeant street, had two fingers of his right hand blown off by the accidental discharge of a pistol, which he was carelessly handling at Sixth and St. Mary streets yesterday.

Patrick Tracy, aged twenty-eight years, from Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, fell from a railroad bridge yesterday, and broke his left leg.

James Gallen, aged twenty-eight years, residing at No. 2217 Race street, had his hand badly crushed by a barrel of whisky rolling on it yesterday, at Seventh and Moss streets. It is thought that two of the fingers will have to be amputated.

The above were admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Charles O'Neal, residing in Kensington, had his hand badly lacerated yesterday afternoon by a circular saw, at the saw and planing mill of McClane & Dunbar, Beach street, above Shackamaxon. The unfortunate man was taken to the Episcopal Hospital.

WOMEN'S FREEDMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—An association of the above title was formed yesterday, as an auxiliary to the Pennsylvania branch of the Freedmen's Union Commission. Mrs. Aubrey H. Smith was chosen for President, and Miss Susanna Baldwin for Corresponding Secretary. Several letters were read from persons in the South, in which it was stated that in the valley of Virginia, at Washington, and in various portions of the South, there is great need of supplies; that clothing is very much required, especially for the women and children, some of the latter being insufficiently clad. The letters were in some instances written by school teachers, a number of whom have been sent South by the Pennsylvania branch of the Freedmen's Union Commission. It was resolved to send to destitute localities such clothing as is in the hands of the Association, and to take prompt measures for obtaining additional supplies.

CONVICTION OF A BURGLAR IN CAMDEN.—Some time during last summer a series of robberies were committed in Cumberland county. So adroitly were they carried on that the police were baffled in their attempts for a long while to ferret out and bring the offenders to justice. At last a train of circumstances directed suspicion on a man named Chase, residing at Vineland, and thither the police went, armed with the necessary warrant. In his house they discovered piles of stolen articles, many of which were subsequently recognized as belonging to a firm in Massachusetts. Chase was arrested, and has been found guilty of several burglaries.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The alarm of fire yesterday afternoon was caused by the burning of the roof of house No. 419 Penn street, which caught from a chimney. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, the train from New York, when at Point lane, Aramingo, ran into a wagon, upsetting it, and seriously injuring Mr. Mahlon Foust, who was riding in it. Mr. Foust resided at White Hall.

## AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
BATEMAN CONCERTS.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 14,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT IN PHILADELPHIA.
PROGRAMME.
MADAME PAREPA will sing:—Grand Aria, "Non mi dir," by Mozart; Song, "The Nightingale's Trill" by Gauz; Duo, 'Una notte a Venezia" by Arditi and Quartette, "Da i tuo Ste lato" (Moise) by Rossini.
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI will sing:—Romanza "Quando le sera" (Louisa) Miller, by Verdi; Ballad, "Good-by, sweetheart," by Hatton; the Duo and Quartette.
SIGNOR FERRANTI will sing:—Cavatina, "Largo al factotum" (Barbiere), by Rossini; Canzone (The peddler) by Garibaldi, and in the Quartette.
SIGNOR FORTUNA will sing:—Romanza, "Maria di Rudonz," by Donizetti, and in the Quartette.
MR. CARL ROSA will play:—Fantasie Irovatore," by Carrodus.
MR. S. B. MILLS will play:—"Fantasia, "Midsummer Night's Dream," by Liszt, and 'Murmuring Fountain," by Mills.
MR. J. L. HATTON will play "Praeludium" (Arnung), by J. S. Bach.
Conductor.....Mr J. L. HATTON
RESERVED SEATS.....ONE DOLLAR EACH
NOTICE.—A limited number of seats will be reserved IN THE FAMILY CIRCLE.
Which may be had THIS MORNING, at the Academy, and Trumpler's Music Store.
Admission to the Family Circle, without reserved seat, 50 cents.
Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
The GRAND PIANO used at these Concerts is from the celebrated manufactory of Steinway & Sons, New York.
Doors open at ½ past 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
WILLIAM E. SINN & CO.....LESSEES
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7 45.
LAST NIGHT OF THE PRESENT BILL.
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
IN
THREE GLORIOUS PIECES.
THREE GLORIOUS PIECES.
GREAT ATTRACTION.
Performance will commence with the comedy, in two acts, entitled
THE QUACK DOCTOR.
THE QUACK DOCTOR.
THE QUACK DOCTOR.
After which,
A REGULAR FIX.
A REGULAR FIX.
A REGULAR FIX
To conclude with the one act drama, entitled
ROBERT MACAIRE.
ROBERT MACAIRE.
ROBERT MACAIRE.
MATINEE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
VICTORINE;
OR, I WILL SLEEP ON IT.
Prices as usual
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Seats can be secured six days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Commence at 7½
LAST NIGHT BUT NINE
of the brilliant engagement of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear in his unrivaled impersonation of
HAMLET.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, November 14,
EDWIN BOOTH as HAMLET.
Laertes.....Mr. Barton Hill
THURSDAY—THE FOOL'S REVENGE.
EDWIN BOOTH as THE KING'S JESTER.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half past 7 o'clock.
UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS.
HOUSES PACKED TO THE ROOF.
Second week of the young comedian,
MR. DAN BRYANT,
MONDAY, AND EVERY NIGHT,
with new scenery and great cast, the great drama of
SHAMUS O'BRIEN;
OR
THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL,
in which Mr. DAN BRYANT will assume
FOUR CHARACTERS
WITH SONGS AND DANCES.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF DAN BRYANT.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,
YOUNG AMERICA.
Pupil of the great Gaiety Havel, and
MR HENRY WELLS, in
JOCKO THE MONKEY OF BRAZIL.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1221 MONTEREY Street, between Race and Vine. 11 5 3m

## AMUSEMENTS.

CAPITAL PRIZE
$30,000 in Greenbacks.
KELLEY'S GRAND
North American Prize Concert,
WILL BE GIVEN AT THE
WABASH AVENUE RINK, CHICAGO, ILL.,
NOVEMBER 17, 1866.
Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Valuable Prizes, valued at $600,000, will be presented to Ticket Holders, including One Hundred Thousand Dollars in Greenbacks.
PRICE OF TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH.
Five for $4·50; Ten for $9 00.
Agents are requested to make returns for all tickets sold, and return all unsold on the 17th inst.
All tickets not paid for by the evening of the 17th inst will be cancelled.
All orders for tickets up to the evening of the 17th, will be filled.
All communications should be addressed to
A. A. KELLEY & CO.,
No. 105 RANDOLPH Street,
11 13 2t Chicago, Illinois.

CITY MUSEUM THEATRE, CALLOWHILL Street, below Fifth.
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE
of the capital comedian,
MR. STUART ROBSON.
FOUR PIECES TO-NIGHT.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 14, will be acted the laughable farce of
THE KITCHEN BELLE.
Pitcher (in the Police).....STUART ROBSON
To be followed by the side-splitting farce of
JONES' BABY.
Mr. William Jones.....STUART ROBSON
After which
THE WANDERING MINSTREL.
Jem Bagg (the Wandering Minstrel)
with the song of "Peter Gray"...STUART ROBSON
The performance will conclude with the nautical drama called
TOM CRINGLE'S LOG.
Tom Cringle.....Robert Jones
PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Dress Circle and Parquet, 30 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Gallery, 20 cents; Private Boxes, $3 and $5; Seats in Private Boxes, 75 cents.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

ON EXHIBITION AT THE PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS a fine collection of Paintings of the French, German, and Belgian Schools of Art. Open daily. Will close December 10th. Admission, 25 cents. 11 13 6t*

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720–726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT
And EVERY NIGHT, in connection with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city, will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16§

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions, all day and evenings.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, and is highly recommended to be in sexes and all ages.
Terms for Instruction, 6 months.....$8·00
Terms for self-practice, 3 months.....$5·00
For particulars send for a circular, or give us a call.
8 30 3m Professors HITZBRAND & LEWIS

POINT BREEZE PARK.—IN CONSEQUENCE of the lameness of the horse GEORGE WILKES, the race advertised for THURSDAY, November 15, 1866, is postponed for the present. 11 12 3t

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 9 6 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

## LUMBER.

1866.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 inch.
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 inch.
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1866.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1866.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
5 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. COR. FIFTEENTH and ALLES Streets,
OFFERS FOR SALE,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6-8, 8-4., White Pine, seasoned.
First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.
First and second quality one and two-sides Fence Boards.
Shelving Boards, Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills all sizes; Step Boards, 4-4 5-4
Bridock Joist and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.
Spruce Joists, Sills, and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet, long all widths.
Plastering Lath (English and Maine) Pickets.
Shingles, Chesnut Posts, etc.
Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.
All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price 10 25 1m

UNITED STATES
BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING, SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in the city constantly on hand. 7 19 3m

## SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

WHITE SHIRTS T

# Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1866.


### A Gleam of Sound Sense.

A SIGNIFICANT article is published under the head of "Political News," in our paper to-day, from the Chicago *Times*, the leading Democratic organ in the Northwest. It is a thoroughly partisan article—that is, the subjects it discusses are looked upon solely with reference to the interests of the Democratic party—but is, perhaps, all the more instructive on that account. It assumes that the country has definitively and irreversibly decided against the policy proposed by the Democratic party, and that said party has only the alternative of sitting down in "helpless and decaying inactivity"—a mere hold-back or conservative party—or, by boldly striking out upon a new issue, with reference to things as they are, and becoming once more a progressive and an aggressive party, to regain its pristine power and glory.

The "new line" proposed by the *Times* is at once to cut loose from the Administration of Andrew Johnson, "and leave that hybrid concern to float on the sea of public contempt from which no power can rescue it." Next, to recognize the *inevitable*—said inevitable being negro suffrage, either impartial or universal. Until the negro question is disposed of in some way, the success of the Democracy is impossible. But, by accepting the inevitable, they can secure impartial suffrage—that is, suffrage qualified by intelligence—instead of universal suffrage. This the Democracy should now urge upon the South, and the South should not wait even to be urged thereto, but should at once take the initiative, and put in motion the machinery necessary to save itself from humiliation, and "rid the country of the most vexatious question that ever distracted it."

This is the programme marked out by the leading Democratic organ of the West, as affording the only possible hope for the salvation of the Democratic party. It acknowledges that the medicine is a bitter one, but then the party is nearly *in articulo mortis*, and it is a mere question of life and death.

There are thousands and tens of thousands of Democrats who will accede to this view of the case. It has, too, this recommendation, that while it is the only hopeful line of policy for the party to pursue, it at the same time corresponds with the demands of justice. It gives the Democratic party at last a chance to contend for a really democratic principle, something that it has not done now for many a long year. Every distinction in our laws based upon color alone is essentially unjust. It has no foundation in reason, in right, or in sound policy. Nor can it long stand before the growing intelligence and ripening moral sense of the times. Our laws should be equal, impartial, strictly just. To this standard they must finally come. "Whoever shall fall upon this stone shall be broken, but upon whomsoever it shall fall, it will grind him to powder."

We are glad that the leaders of the Democratic party are beginning to see this great truth, and we shall be glad to see them fall in with it, even from no higher motives than those of mere party policy. If their doing so shall result in forever removing the "negro question" from American politics, we shall be among the first to say Amen thereto.

### Democratic Devotion to the Constitution.

"THE present Congress is the representative of a section, and its purposes are partisan, sectional, and treasonable. If, therefore, they pass LAWS to carry out their designs upon the Union and the perpetuity of constitutional liberty, the Executive *is bound to prevent those laws from bearing fruit* by all the constitutional power vested in that department of the Government."—*Age.*

—The above is a fair specimen of the ideas that now rule the Democratic party—malignant hatred of the constitutional law-making branch of the Government, and a continual incitement of the Executive to acts of usurpation. What constitutional provision, we should like to know, gives the President any right to sit in judgment upon the laws of the country, and to determine those which he will execute, and those which he will "prevent from bearing fruit?" The President is a mere executive with regard to laws that are passed, and has no possible right to question their character. There is no "constitutional power vested in that department of the Government" to "prevent laws from bearing fruit;" and any endeavor on the part of the President to do so, either directly or indirectly, would be a misdemeanor, rendering him liable to impeachment. Our Democratic leaders, of the *Age* stripe, are so filled with partisan rancor that they would overthrow the Constitution and make the President an autocrat. The people are not to decide upon what laws are for the public good, but the President is to look over the statute books and execute such laws as he likes, while those which do not happen to suit his fancy he is "to prevent from bearing fruit!" And such stuff as this passes for *statesmanship*, and its authors clamor about their *devotion* to the *Constitution!*

The truth is, that in this great contest between the people and the Executive, the Republican party occupies the sound, truly conservative, and constitutional ground. It seeks to preserve the separate departments of the Government in their integrity. The Democrats, on the other hand, as we see in the above extract, seek to override the Constitution, to break down the law-making branch of the Government, and to concentrate all power in the hands of the Executive.

### Down With the Prices of Food.

THERE has been an extraordinary decline in the prices of pork during the past few weeks. Mess pork has fallen from $38 per barrel to $24; lard from 19c. to 14c. per pound; hams from 19c. to 15c. per pound; and other meats proportionately. Butter also is low and dull. In the country districts of New York 30 cents is the price for the best dairies. We do not notice any decline yet in breadstuffs, but it must come. There is no real scarcity, as is shown by the following table of receipts for this year and last; the receipts at Milwaukie, Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, and Cleveland, from January 1 to November 3, 1865 and 1866, were:—

| | 1866 | 1865 |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, barrels | 3,909 061 | 2,841 180 |
| Wheat, bushels | 23 363,637 | 23 216 278 |
| Corn, bushels | 36,496 868 | 26,243 226 |
| Oats, bushels | 11 863 419 | 11,894,151 |
| Barley, bushels | 4.578 130 | 1 457 776 |
| Rye, bushels | 1.933 048 | 1 203,528 |
| Total Grain | 75,294 092 | 64,011,954 |
| Increase Flour, barrels | 468 780 | |
| Increase Grain, bushels | 11,222 138 | |

So that idstead of a decrease there is an increase in the supply over that of 1865.

But the dealers are keeping back the supplies, as may be seen from the following table of receipts of Flour and Wheat at tide-water from the opening of navigation to the close of October:—

| | 1866 | 1835 | 1864 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, barrels | 213 700 | 650 700 | 920,100 |
| Wheat, bushels | 3,896 900 | 6 707,800 | 13,026 000 |

The wheat crop throughout some of the great wheat districts of the West was never better than this year, while corn was universally a fair crop. There is no great foreign demand to justify the present high prices of flour, and they must come down as those of pork have done. Some of the "hog speculators" have already come to grief, and it is to be hoped that a similar fate will overtake the flour speculators who have run the price of that article up to such exorbitant figures.

### A Democratic Idea of "Constitutional Liberty."

A REPUBLICAN journal having said that "Congress must create out of social disorder ten new States, * * * * secure free speech, a free press, a free Christianity, free soil, and free schools for all over whom the flag of freedom floats," the Democratic organ in this city replies that "this field of contemplated action embraces *results entirely incompatible with the maintenance of constitutional liberty* in the United States, and this is what the radicals intend to do with the sectional victory which they have achieved."

It would seem, then, that our contemporary regards free speech, a free press, a free Christianity, free soil, and free schools as "results entirely incompatible with the maintenance of constitutional liberty in the United States." Fortunately, the *people* do not entertain this opinion.

### British Force in Canada.

THE force of British troops now in Canada is greater than at any time before since 1814, numbering some 14,000 for field duty, besides 12,000 in garrisons. Against such a force as this another Fenian invasion would be the height of folly. The idea of a successful revolution in Ireland seems equally chimerical.

COOL.—The *World* this morning says that we have come to a political dead lock, that the Constitutional amendment cannot be adopted. It says:—"Under such a dead-lock as exists, the country will grow more and more impatient. If it continues, the Republican party will be held responsible for preventing the restoration of the Union." Twenty-five States have voted this fall; the Republicans have carried twenty-three, the Democrats two. Therefore, unless the Republican party gives up the principles on which they conquered, they are responsible for the dead-lock. If this is logic, we feel convinced that on us and our children will the responsibility continue to rest.

THE records of the War Office show that the State of Illinois furnished during the war 258,217 men for the army. Ohio furnished 317,433.

ARRIVAL.—Our old friend William Cornell Jewett has just arrived from an extended trip through Europe, and is at the Continental.

## THE LATE ELECTIONS.

### Further Returns by Telegraph and Mail.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

**The United States Senatorship.**

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., November 13.—The Franklin County Republican Convention met to-day, and nominated Governor Curtin for United States Senator. The vote was 78 for Curtin, 2 for Stevens, and 1 for Cameron. The Convention was largely attended and harmonious.

#### NEW JERSEY.

The Hudson county official returns give Gilchrist 697 majority, and Newark city gives Halsey 1630, making Mr Halsey's majority in the Fifth District 133.

#### WISCONSIN.

The following are the majorities for the members of Congress:—

| Dist. Candidates. | 1866 Rep. maj. | 1866 Dem. maj. | 1864 Rep. maj. | 1864 Dem. maj. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Paine | 4000 | .... | 588 | .... |
| 2. Hopkins | 5500 | .... | 4493 | .... |
| 3. Cobb | 5500 | .... | 6110 | .... |
| 4 Eldridge | .... | 2000 | .... | 4631 |
| 5. Sawyer | 4000 | .... | 2994 | .... |
| 6. Washburne | 8000 | .... | 6813 | .... |
| Total | 27 000 | 2000 | 20,957 | 4631 |
| | 2.000 | | 4 631 | |
| Rep. maj. in the six Districts | 25,000 | | 16 326 | |

#### MISSOURI.

ATTEMPT TO DEFEAT VAN HORN'S ELECTION—NOELL'S MAJORITY 40—FRANK BLAIR'S ELECTION.

ST. LOUIS, November 13.—A bold trick has been resorted to in Clinton county to defeat the election of Van Horn in the sixth District. Clinton gave him 145 majority. Judge Birch, his opponent, living there, has induced the conservative canvassers to reject the vote of every township but one, on the ground that the officers of election failed to take the test oath. The single township thus permitted to control the whole county returns conservative majority enough to endanger Van Horn's election, and to elect the conservative county ticket.

To day the Hon. Samuel Knox appeared before the St Louis Board of Canvassers and claimed that the votes cast in the Seventh Ward, after sunset, should be counted, because the polls were not closed, but voting proceeded continuously, though the ballots were placed in a separate box. If this claim is allowed Frank Blair will be defeated by fifty majority and an additional radical Senator go to the Legislature.

Additional returns added to former ones give the following footing:—Radicals, 47,443; Conservatives, 30,922.

Noell has about 40 majority in the Third district.

#### MARYLAND.

The only State officer elected in Maryland this year is Controller of the Treasury. The following table gives the vote for the candidates for this office, and also on the Constitutional Amendment as far as reported:—

| Counties. | Controller—Leonard. | Controller—Bruce. | Const'l Am'd't—For. | Const'l Am'd't—Against. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allegheny | 5292 | 2419 | 2013 | 1351 |
| Anne Arundel | 1440 | 160 | 1426 | 20 |
| Baltimore city | 8513 | 7493 | 8224 | 3788 |
| Baltimore county | 2602 | 2019 | 5142 | 263 |
| Calvert | 590 maj. | .... | .... | .... |
| Caroline | 956 | 569 | 976 | 94 |
| Carroll | | 761 maj. | .... | .... |
| Cecil | 2015 | 1721 | 2334 | 141 |
| Charles | 631 | 4 | .... | .... |
| Dorchester | 1008 maj. | .... | .... | .... |
| Frederick | 3041 | 3744 | .... | .... |
| Hartford | 1994 | 1156 | .... | .... |
| Howard | 815 | 489 | 793 | 177 |
| Kent | 1078 | 252 | .... | .... |
| Montgomery | 1000 maj. est. | .... | .... | .... |
| Prince George's | 853 | 157 | 1033 | 142 |
| Queen Anne's | 1171 | 152 | 1202 | 65 |
| Somerset | 1837 | 467 | 1856 | 189 |
| St. Mary's | 1012 | 18 | 994 | 7 |
| Talbot | 1165 | 362 | 1326 | 144 |
| Washington | | 705 maj. | .... | .... |
| Worcester | 841 | 251 | 1986 | 110 |
| Total | 35,577 | 22,861 | ... | .... |
| | 22,861 | | | |

Leonard's maj 12,896

Townsend independent candidate for Controller, received about 1600 votes.

#### THE FENIANS.

**The Government said to be Informed of a Threatened Immediate Invasion of Canada.**

WASHINGTON, November 13.—The Government has information professing that the Fenians are in readiness for an immediate invasion of Canada. It is not probable that any action will be taken in the premises, as the news is doubted somewhat.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO!—IS THERE A READER (especially the Lady reader) of the "Gazette" who has not used this delightful new perfume? It should be upon every toilet.—*Erie Gazette.*

It will soon be a necessary companion in every Lady's Boudoir. For sale by all the principal Druggists.—*Norristown Herald.* 10 15

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.

7 30 1y 4p JOY COE & CO

THE TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

Young Men's Christian Association, of Philadelphia,

WILL BE HELD IN THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

ON

Thursday Evening, Nov. 15.

ADDRESSES BY

REV. DR. CLARK, OF ALBANY,

BISHOP SIMPSON, OF PHILADELPHIA,

D. L. MOODY, ESQ., OF CHICAGO,

GENERAL HOWARD AND MANY DISTINGUISHED STRANGERS WILL BE PRESENT.

TICKETS (A PORTION FOR RESERVED SEATS) ARE NOW READY FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION,

AT THE HALL OF THE ASSOCIATION,

NO. 1210 CHESNUT STREET,

AND

ASHMEAD'S Book Store, No. 724 CHESNUT STREET.

11 10 5t BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

WENDELL PHILLIPS,

THE ORATOR,

SCHOLAR,

STATESMAN,

AND THE UNCOMPROMISING FRIEND OF HUMANITY,

Will Speak at the Academy of Music,

**On Tuesday Evening, November 20.**

Subject—"THE DANGER OF THE HOUR."

The sale of tickets will commence To-morrow morning (Thursday), at 8 o'clock, at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets

Reserved seats, 50 cents. Admission, 25 cents.

Proscenium Boxes, holding eight, $5·00.

Private Boxes in Balcony, holding six, $4·00.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture at 8 o'clock. [11 14 tf

OFFICE OF THE WEST PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 7, 1866.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of this Company held at their office on the 6th instant, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:—

John S Morton, Samuel Baugh,
John F. Gross, J Warner Johnson,
John C. Davis, James G. Hardie,
Benjamin Griffith, William M. Wright,
James Rhoads.

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following officers were elected, viz.:—

JOHN S MORTON, President

SAMUEL P. HUHN Treasurer.

B. F. STOKES, Secretary. 11 10 smws4t4p

PREPARED OIL OF PALM AND MACE,

FOR PRESERVING, RESTORING, AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR,

And is the most delightful and wonderful article the world ever produced.

Ladies will find it not only a certain remedy to Restore, Darken, and Beautify the Hair, but also a desirable article for the Toilet, as it is highly perfumed with a rich and delicate perfume, independent of the fragrant odor of the Oils of Palm and Mace.

THE MARVEL OF PERU,

A new and beautiful perfume, which, in delicacy of scent, and the tenacity with which it clings to the handkerchief and person, is unequalled.

The above articles for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers, at $1 per bottle each. Sent by express to any address by proprietors,

10 15 mwf2m4p T. W. WRIGHT & CO.,

No. 100 LIBERTY Street, New York.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA—ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH ANNIVERSARY.—The Stated Annual Meeting of the SOCIETY OF THE ALUMNI will be held in the COLLEGE HALL, on TUESDAY, November 13, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES E. LEX, President,

JOHN M. COLLINS, Recording Secretary. 11 10 3trp

THE MAIL FOR HAVANA, PER steamer STARS AND STRIPES, will be closed at this office on SATURDAY, November 17, at 5 o'clock A. M. [11 13 4t] CHARLES M. HALL, P. M.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, October 16, 1866.

The Vice-President of the Bank, Alexander Whilden, Esq., having in May last, in view of a prolonged absence in Europe resigned his position, the Board of Directors to-day elected J. W. Torre, Esq., Vice-President, and H. P. Schetky, Esq., Cashier.

10 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

CHURCH CHOIRS HAVING THE Harmonia Sacra, would oblige the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION by loaning them for their Anniversary, on TO-MORROW (Thursday) NIGHT. Please send books, or word where they can be obtained to Rooms, No 1210 CHESNUT Street. They will be promptly returned.

It W. S. CURLISS, Secretary.

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by 6 13 ws

PHALON & SON, New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON S—TAKE NO OTHER.

FALL STYLE HATS.

THEO. H. M'CALLA,

Hat and Cap Emporium,

9 13m4p] No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

MAGIC RUFFLE COMPANY.

This Company have Manufactured Expressly for my Sales

LINEN CAMBRIC MAGIC RUFFLING.

E. M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

11 14 6trp

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Singers, Lawyers, Orators, Clergymen, Political Speakers, all use

ALLEN'S BRONCHOIDS,

Because they impart to the voice tone, flexibility, and power of endurance.

ALLEN'S BRONCHOIDS,

Invaluable for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Tightness of the Chest, etc.

NO PATENT MEDICINE SECRET

Prescription open to inspection of all respectable practitioners. The improved recipe of one of the oldest and most eminent THROAT and CHEST Physicians in Philadelphia.

ASK FOR

ALLEN'S BRONCHOIDS,

AND TAKE NO OTHER REMEDY.

ALLEN'S BRONCHOIDS,

ONLY 25 CENTS A BOX.

Warranted harmless in action, and to be the most thoroughly medicated Pocket Cough and Cold Remedy now before the public.

JOHN C. ALLEN, Jr.,

SOLE PROPRIETOR,

SEVENTH and SOUTH Streets, Philadelphia.

Sold by all respectable Druggists. [11 14 wfm12t

SWAAB'S

STATES UNION

CLOTHING HALL

No. 606 MARKET Street, No. 606.

A most complete stock of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING

At very moderate prices.

We have SMALL EXPENSES, and can afford to sell with

SMALL PROFITS.

Fine Eskimo Beaver Overcoats, only $26; fine Beaver Overcoats, any desirable color $22; frosted Beaver Overcoats $26; very fine Chinchilla Overcoats, only $27; frosted Beaver Suits, containing coat, pants, and vest, $30; fine short Beaver Sacks, from $10 to $24; dark grey Harris Cassimere Suits, coat, pants, and vest $24; do. silk mixed, only $24; black Sack Coats, from $10 to $20; Business Coats, from $7 to $14; Pants and Vests to match, from $7 to $14; Boys' Coats, from $6 to $14; Pants, from $1 75 to $9.

Come and convince yourselves. 11 14 3m

FOURTH AND ARCH,

HAVE FIRST QUALITY

LYONS VELVETS.

EXPENSIVE SHAWLS

FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

FULL LINE OF SILKS.

FULL LINE OF DRESS GOODS.

11 2 mws

COOK & BROTHER,

IMPORTERS OF HOSIERY,

No. 53 North EIGHTH Street,

Have Received (by Steamer "Peruvian,")

Ladies' Fleeced Hose, at 48, 65, and 68 cents.

Gents' Fleeced Half Hose, 55 cents

Ladies' Regular Made Hose, 45, 55, 62 cents.

Ladies' English Merino Vests, $1·50 to $4 00.

Gents' English Merino Vests, $2·87 to $3 00.

Gents' Domestic Vests and Pants, 87 cents.

As all our FOREIGN GOODS are made for us in Europe, they will in all cases bear our

TRADE MARK. [10 3 wsm3m4p

BEST QUALITIES OF LEHIGH AND Schuylkill Coal at reduced prices.

11 14wm12*] P. McGARRY & SON,

WEST END CHESNUT STREET BRIDGE.

J. C. BECKEL, TEACHER OF Piano and Singing, No. 1705 North Eleventh Street. 11 12 6t*

TO LET.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SUITE of apartments to gentlemen, with every convenience including bath. No. 904 WALNUT St. [11 14 2t*

BAILEY & CO.,

No. 819 CHESNUT STREET,

Offer For Sale a Large Assortment

OF

EUROPEAN FANCY GOODS.

REAL BRONZES.

FINE CLOCKS, ETC.,

RICH JEWELRY,

ENGLISH PLATED WARE,

PLATED CUTLERY,

SILVER-WARE, ETC.

9 14 fmwtJ1]

CAP, LETTER, AND NOTE PAPERS—AN endless variety of styles and prices, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

JUST OPENED.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

HAVE JUST OPENED,

Of their own importation, an invoice of

EVENING DRESSES,

IN TULLE AND TARLATAN,

THE LATEST PARISIAN NOVELTIES.

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

11 12 3t4p

BLANK AND MEMORANDUM BOOKS ON hand or made to order in the best manner at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

WE INVITE ATTENTION

TO OUR LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF

PINK CORAL.

Believing that our Stock will bear

able comparison both in

STYLE AND PRICE

WITH ANY IN THE COUNTRY.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS

No. 712 CHESNUT STREET,

10 5 fmw t12 25]

PLAYING CARDS, CRIBBAGE, BACKGAMmon and Chess Boards and Games, Bagatelle, and a variety of other Games, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

J. T. GALLAGHER,

LATE OF BAILEY & CO.,

FORMERLY BAILEY & KITCHEN,

Invites attention to his NEW JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 1300 CHESNUT Street,

*All goods warranted of first quality.*

*Especial attention given to Diamonds.* [9 28 tmw2m

INKS.—ARNOLD'S, DAVID'S, MAYNARD & Noyes' Fluids, Black, Copying, Blue, Carmine, India, and Japan, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE

Have Received in Store and in Bond,

100 CASES JULES MUMM'S WINES

CONSISTING OF

Private Stock,

Cabinet,

Imperial Rose, and

Dry Verzenay

ALSO,

100 Baskets Heidsieck & Co.'s.

50 cases Sparkling Scharzeberger and Moselle.

25 cases Veuve Clicquot.

25 cases German Hocks.

130 octaves (20 gallons) superior Crown Sherry.

30 casks Young's Scotch Ale.

100 cases Fine Table Claret.

FOR SALE AT IMPORTERS PRICES.

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT.

8 14 mwf 4p$

BILL-HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, ETC., Printed with despatch; Certificates, Checks, Drafts, etc., engraved in the finest styles at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

CANTON GINGER.

Fresh Imported Canton Preserved Ginger, Dry and in Syrup,

OF THE FINEST QUALITY,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES R. WEBB,

8146 EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

FINEST AND BEST STATIONERY AT MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws2

FINE OPERA GLASSES

IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

10 18t No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

AN EXPERIENCED ORGANIST, POSSESSing a fine Tenor voice, solicits a Engagement. Address "Organist," Evening Telegraph Office. 11 12 3t*

REDUCTION.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

Have Marked Down their Entire Stock of

FANCY SILKS,

And will offer them at a

REDUCTION IN PRICE

Of from 33 to 50 per cent.

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

11 12 3t4p

CASH AND DEED BOXES, AND A FULL assortment of Stationers' Tin Goods, at MOSS & CO. S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

NORTHERN CENTRAL BONDS

WE OFFER FOR SALE

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE BONDS

OF THE

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY,

AT

89.

These Bonds bear SIX PER CENT. INTEREST payable semi-annually in this CITY,

FREE FROM ALL STATE TAX,

And are Coupon Bonds in amounts of $500 and $1000 each. The holder has the privilege of having them made registered at the office of the Company in this city, this being a great protection in case of loss.

We will be happy to furnish full information, on application in person or by letter.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South THIRD St.

10 31 tf4p

MASONIC PUBLICATIONS.—HEADQUARters for Masonic Books, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

$250,000

7 PER CENT. MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS

We offer for sale $250,000 of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Huntingdon and Broad-Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company at

70.

They are Coupon Bonds, with privilege of registry to secure them from theft BEAR SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST, WHICH IS PUNCTUALLY PAID 1st of April and October secured by a mortgage of $1 500,000 on sixty miles of Railroad, including the Bedford Railroad, ten miles of sidings, depots, real estate, rolling stock, and equipments of every kind.

One million of these Bonds were set aside for the redemption of the first and second mortgage bonds, a large number of which have already been exchanged, and the consolidation is daily progressing. The Company have but $250 000 for sale, and offer them at the above low price, in order to insure immediate sale. The road is now in good order; 1000 tons new rails and 30 0 0 crossties have recently been put down; complete machinery purchased for repair shops, and two new oil-teries opened up and improved. By the proposed immediate arrangement of the Pennsylvania Canal to Huntingdon, the Company will have cheap water transportation without transshipment to New York, Albany, etc., as well as by railroad.

These Bonds, at the above price, will yield about nine per cent. per annum, and add twenty-one per cent. to the principal at maturity.

SAILER & STEVENSON,

No. 121 S. THIRD Street

11 13 6t (Opposite the Girard Bank).

POCKET AND OFFICE CUTLERY, Wostenholm's, Rodgers', and other celebrated factors, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

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BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL $500,000, FULL PAID.

DIRECTORS.

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PRESIDENT,

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WRITING-DESKS AND PORTFOLIOS—A splendid selection to choose from, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street 10 17 ws22t

GREAT STOCK

OF

ENTIRELY NEW STYLES

OF

CLOAKINGS AND COATINGS

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

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WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.'S

CLOTH HOUSE,

No. 34 South SECOND Street,

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No. 23 STRAWBERRY Street.

11 3 12t rp

MATHEMATICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUments, Whatman's Drawing Papers, German and English papers by the roll or sheet, mounted or plain, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

WHOLESALE COTTON YARN

COMMISSION WAREHOUSE.

R. T. WHITE & CO.,

Manufacturer's Agents for the sale of

COTTON WARPS AND SKEIN YARNS, all numbers.

HOSIERY YARNS in the skein or cop.

COTTON, WOOLLEN, AND LINEN CARPET CHAIN.

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11 7 w.h1o3mrp

A FULL LINE OF THE CELEBRATED Faber Gold Pens, have just been received by MOSS & CO., No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 w.2t

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,

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IN SMALL BOXES,

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,

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## FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

NEW YORK, November 14—The steamship *Persia* has arrived, with Liverpool advices of November 3, via Queenstown November 4. Large subscriptions were being made in behalf of the sufferers by the Quebec fire. The Queen has placed St. James Palace at the disposal of her relative, King George of Hanover.

Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, former Under Secretary of British Foreign Affairs, has accepted the Governorship of Bombay. An active emigration from Liverpool to Texas was in progress.

Mr. Bright made another important speech in Dublin on the 2d inst.

The reported illness of Lord Clarendon is denied. He was in Italy, enjoying perfect health.

Twenty-five persons had perished in a colliery explosion near Newcastle.

All legitimate encouragement has been officially promised the delegation in behalf of the Nicaraguan Railroad enterprise.

A Paris despatch says M. Barthelmy has been nominated Ambassador at Washington.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says the Empress' health has considerably improved.

The Paris *Presse* says "the alliance between Russia and Prussia is an accomplished fact, entered into with reference to a special object, and in anticipation of events already determined upon."

It also says that if Russia, in the execution of her plans in the East, should meet with any other obstacle than the Turks, Prussia will range herself on her side; and if any foreign intervention should thwart the work of assimilation which Prussia is accomplishing in Northern Germany, or the already prepared absorption of the minor States south of the Main, Prussia can rely on the armed co-operation of Russia. It also points out the community of interests between Prussia and Russia in the work of denationalizing France.

The London *Times*, in an article indicating a change of Government policy, makes light of the fate of Constantinople, and the Ottoman empire altogether, which, on the contrary, attaching importance to the destinies of Egypt, sufficiently great to warrant the sacrifice of the last shilling and the last soldier of England.

There was an increasing unpopularity against the Queen of Spain among her subjects, and she was recently hissed in a theatre. It was rumored that the Government contemplated a *coup d'etat*.

A Vienna despatch says Baron Beust's entry into the Cabinet has strengthened the Austrian policy of conciliation towards Hungary. The cholera had nearly ceased at Pesth.

An Imperial manifesto orders the Russian military and naval forces raised to their full strength by recruiting through the whole empire, and taking four from every thousand of the male population.

The intelligence from Candia has been mainly anticipated by cable despatches.

News from Brazil represents that Lopez, on the part of Paraguay, had made proposals for peace, which were rejected by the allies, when the battle of Curupaity was fought, and the allies met with a severe defeat.

### Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, November 3—The stock of Cotton in port is 665 000 bales, of which 200 000 is American.

Flour quiet at the late rates. Wheat is in limited demand; winter red and Southern, 12s. 9d @13s. 4d. ₱ cental. Indian Corn about 6d lower than on Tuesday last; mixed American, 33s @33s 3d. ₱ 480 lbs. Beef 5s. lower. Pork also lower. Bacon declining. American Lard, 52s. 6d. @55s. ₱ cwt. Cheese 1s. @2s. lower. Butter declined 2s. ₱ cwt.

### Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Ship *Cacorn*, at Sarnemunde; *Ellen*, at Flushing; *Schamyl*, at Dunkirk; *Hosea B. Cooper*, in the Scheldt; and *J. Webster*, at Gibraltar.

## FRIGHTFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN THROWN OFF THE TRACK BY CARELESS LABORERS—FOUR PERSONS KILLED AND FORTY WOUNDED.

ERIE, Pa., November 12 — One of the most terrible railroad accidents which has ever occurred in this section of country took place on the Buffalo and Erie Railroad to-a afternoon, at about 4 o'clock.

A gang of workmen had been employed in repairing the track about a mile east of Wesleyville, and had removed two rails in so doing. Although fully aware that the New York express train was due, they took no precaution to warn the train, which came on at the speed of thirty miles per hour on the down grade. When within a few rods one of the workmen ran back and swung his hat, but was either unperceived by the engineer or it was too late. The next moment the engine struck the track, and the engineer, who took in the situation at the same instant, reversed the locomotive.

The train was instantly thrown from the track down the embankment, a distance of some ten or fifteen feet, breaking some of the cars into splinters, and piling them with the passengers into a confused heap. For a time the excitement was so great that very little help was rendered. The cries of the wounded and the certainty that some had been killed outright, seemed to momentarily benumb the faculties of those who had escaped without injury.

After a short time of indecision the passengers who were able, together with the workmen, applied themselves to the work of removing the *debris* and rescuing those who were buried beneath it. Four dead bodies were taken from the wreck—three men and a child. The child's mother was also taken out, so severely injured that there is no probability of her surviving. Some forty or fifty, perhaps more, were wounded, most of them slightly.

As soon as word reached this city two cars were sent down for the wounded, a portion of whom, together with the dead, were brought here and placed in the depot. The cars were again despatched, and brought up the remainder of the wounded and passengers, reaching here about 8 o'clock in the evening. The bodies were placed in the Superintendent's room, at the western end of the depot, and were visited by hundreds of excited and curious spectators. The scene was a sad one.

The names of the dead, as far as I am able to learn, were as follows:—Dr. Wheeler of Milwaukee, and his little grandchild; a man named Hunt, who was dressed in the garb of a soldier, from Danville, N. Y.; and an elderly man named Harlan, place of residence unknown. Several others were internally injured, but it was impossible to obtain an accurate list on account of the confusion and excitement attendant on the occasion. One little girl had her arm so badly crushed as to require amputation. I saw several little children, among them two babes, with bloody bandages and handkerchiefs tied about their heads and limbs. One man was injured so badly in the region of the stomach that he cannot survive. Six of the wounded—four men, a woman, and child—were left at Wesleyville. They will be brought up to-morrow morning.

The causes which led to the accident were those of the grossest and most criminal carelessness on the part of the workmen, every one of whom, and chiefly the boss of the gang, should be indicted for murder.

There is no excuse for them; they knew the train to be due and did not take the precaution to send back a flag to stop it or resort to any other means to prevent the terrible catastrophe which it must have been evident would happen. No blame is attached to the engineer or conductor in charge of the train.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

## FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

**The Latest Attack on Matamoras—Caravajal and Canales thought to be Adherents of Ortega.**

BALTIMORE, November 13.—Details of the Rio Grande news to the 2d are to hand. The latest attack on Matamoras—that of 31st October—appears to have been a party of skirmishers, and was easily repulsed by the guns of the forts. The assault was in front of the fortifications between the San Fernando and Tampico roads, which, after it (the assault) was repulsed, kept up firing at intervals until night.

Tapia is said to have his lines of attack fairly established; but when the attack is to come off is not stated. The new lines of earthworks at Matamoras, extending from Casa Mata southward, are said to be nearly completed. Canales had declared to the merchants of the town that he could not be responsible for the good order of the troops unless he had money. His request met with little favor, and each resident was preparing for his own defense. It is stated that both Canales and Caravajal would pronounce in behalf of Ortega, the constitutional President, on his arrival in Mexico.

[But the arrest of Ortega by General Sheridan, at Brazos, has prevented these plans from being carried out.]

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HUNTING COATS.

HUNTING COATS.

## THE POLITICAL WORLD.

**Shall the Democratic Party Die or Live?**

Annexed is the leader from the Chicago *Times* of Monday:—

"The present is a crisis in the Democratic party which has no precedent in its history, as it is a crisis in the progress of the country which is also without precedent. Never before has the Democratic party encountered events so seriously affecting its future vitality as now. Not that it beholds itself diminished in the magnitude of its numbers—for it is numerically stronger than it has ever been before—but that, having been beaten on a great national issue, as to which it believed itself to be wholly right and the opposition wholly wrong, and still so believes, it must nevertheless abandon that issue—for the decision of it is final—and either sit down in helpless and decaying inactivity, or strike boldly out upon a new line, selected with peculiar reference, not to things as we would have them, but to things as they actually are, and in pursuing which line it shall cease to be a hold-back or 'conservative' party, and become, what it was in its palmy days, a progressive and aggressive party. These are the alternatives.

"It will not sit down in helpless and decaying inactivity.

"What, then, shall the new line be? In the first place, must we not cut loose from the Administration of Andrew Johnson, and leave that hybrid concern to float on the sea of public contempt into which it some time since entered, and from which no power can rescue it? Is not the late defeat attributable more largely to this Administration than to all other causes combined? What is there in its composition to command popular confidence? Who belonging to it is entitled, by reason of his antecedents or of his statesmanship, to the confidence or the respect of the Democratic party? Certainly not Andrew Johnson, nor William H. Seward, nor Edwin M. Stanton. True, this Administration had a right policy, and the Democratic party, in overlooking the chief men comprising it, and thinking only of the rightfulness of the policy, displayed a patriotism whose purity was never excelled; but the policy having failed, and having failed, too, through the feebleness and folly and offenses against public propriety of the Administration, why should not the Democratic party abandon the dead body, longer adherence to which is death also to itself?

"What next? Can the Democratic party succeed until the negro question shall be gotten out of the way? It cannot. What next? Is not negro suffrage inevitable, and is it not the quickest way to get the negro question out of the way to at once concede the suffrage, making issue only on the degree in which it shall be conceded? We know that many Democrats have not reached this advanced view of the case, and that such still feel greatly inclined to revolt at the proposition of negro suffrage in any degree; but let us tell them that it is always wise to accept the inevitable when the inevitable comes. Negro suffrage, we say, is inevitable, and whether it shall be qualified or universal depends upon the promptness or otherwise with which the Democratic party shall move with reference to it. The South will speedily yield qualified negro suffrage upon the motion of the Democratic party, because, if for no other reason, she will soon see, if she does not already see, that if she do not yield it, she will ultimately be compelled to accept universal negro-suffrage.

"Qualified negro suffrage yielded by the South—and by this we mean impartial suffrage, or suffrage dependent upon the intelligence of the man, irrespective of color, as is now the rule in Massachusetts—the negro question will have been disposed of, and the occupation of the Northern Republican radical party will be gone forever. Not one inch of ground will it have to stand upon; and the country can once more turn to those material questions of public policy, the right disposition of which is so essential to the public prosperity. It will be upon these questions that the Democratic party will triumph, and it will be by this triumph that constitutional government and our federal system will be preserved.

"If the South be wise, it will not wait, on this suffrage question, even for the motion of the Democratic party. If it be wise, it will lose no time in putting in motion the necessary machinery, by which it will at the same time save itself from humiliation, preserve its own self-respect, rid the country of the most vexatious question that ever distracted any country, kill the worst political party that ever existed on the globe, and put the Union in the way of speedy restoration. This machinery consists, of course, in conventions to revise the State constitutions."

## AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Bateman Concert last evening was a complete success The Academy was filled almost uncomfortably with the most fashionable audience that ever assembled within its walls, and the concert gave entire satisfaction. The enthusiasm was marked, and the delight of the people found expression in rounds of bravos and encores. Any one who beheld the immense audience last evening would have concluded that there were two reasons for its assemblage—the great popularity of the Parepa-Brignoli troupe, and the low price charged for secured seats—$1. Had this plan been adopted by Max Maretzek with the Italian opera, he would have carried away at least $20,000 from this city, instead of $2000. The receipts of the Academy last night were nearly $3000, and as the farewell concert is to be given this evening, we presume the amount received will be quite $3000. There is no doubt that Messrs Bateman and Birgfeld could fill the Academy of Music with our best citizens for a month to come, but we regret to learn that prior engagements will prevent them from presenting Parepa to the Philadelphia public again.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Joe Jefferson appears this evening in his exceedingly chaste part of "Le Fleur," in the beautiful and classic comedy of the *Quack Doctor*, written by Mrs. Caroline Inchbald, but compressed into two acts. Nearly all of the humor and drollery of the comedy appear, however, and Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Mackey, Mr. M. Wolf, and Miss Jessie Orton are very funny in their parts, all playing with an unctuousness that is always pleasing. This comedy is celebrated alike for its wit and humor and for its origin The authoress was the most noted of English female dramatists, and one of the ablest actresses of the last century. The fact that this is a woman's comedy, and a good one, should draw a large audience. Mr. Jefferson also appears in the funny farce called *A Regular Fix*, and as "Jacques Strop," in *Robert Macaire*, in which his powers as a low comedian are brought forward prominently. Altogether, the bill is one of the best that can be offered.

On to-morrow (Thursday) evening, *Our American Cousin* will be produced in fine style. Mr. Joe Jefferson appears in his original role of "Asa Trenchard"—a part that he played first in London, and under the eye of the author, Tom Taylor, and played the part for a whole season at the Adelphi. Mr. John Brougham was present at the New Chesnut last night, and seemed to enjoy the performance hugely.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—The most wonderful and extraordinary gymnastic and pantommimic performer in the world, "Young America," late of the Ravel Troupe, and Mr. Henry Wells, of the same troupe, are doing a magnificent business at the New American They have been engaged by the management at a great expense, but Mr. Barnshaw does not stop at trifles when the amusement of the public is at stake. If a great attraction comes this way the New American is bound to have it at any cost. A splendid bill will be presented to-night, including the great moral drama, the *Drunkard*.

NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Dan Bryant has every reason to be proud of his engagement in this city, for his reception has been a most enthusiastic one, and profitable to himself as well as the management. The theatre is crowded nightly with delighted audiences. The great comedy of *Shamus O'Brien* is a great success. It is admirably played, and well placed on the stage. Mr. Bryant is capital in it

CITY MUSEUM THEATRE.—Mr. Stuart Robson in three of his funniest characters this evening, including the successful one of "Hamlet," *a la burlesque*.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

*[For Additional Local Items see Third Page.]*

DEFRAUDING THE REVENUE.—Before United States Commissioner Hibler, this afternoon, was heard the case of Allen McDonald, charged with the illegal distillation of whisky. The Deputy Collector, being duly affirmed, said:—"I am Deputy Collector of the Fifth Collection District. I went to defendant's place, 2904 N. Front street, on Saturday morning last, and thought I smelt whisky. I asked him if there was any distilling going on. He said he knew nothing of it. The still was in a little out house. I forced the door open and found a still, worm, and all the requisites for distilling. This was adjoining his property, within the enclosure of his yard, and claimed as his property. He had no license."

His wife resisted the officer making the arrest when the seizure of the still was made. The defendant was held in $1000 to answer.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, ETC.—James Freeman's sale of stocks and real estate took place to-day at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, with the following result:—

| | |
|---|---|
| West End Land Association Lot. A building lot Fifty-second and Walnut streets. | $140 bid—not sold |
| A lot Saxon street, Nineteenth Ward, above Bath street, 16 by 72 feet | $75 bid—passed |
| Four court houses in the rear of Nos. 734 and 736 South Fourth street | $2050 |
| No. 1134 South Fifth street. Three story brick dwelling, above Federal street, 16 by 40 feet. | Passed |
| Lot, Nineteenth Ward, Tucker street, near Cedar, opposite St Ann's R. C. Church, 68 by 80 feet | $500 |
| No. 1224 Buttonwood street. A three story brick dwelling, with back buildings, 20 by 60 feet | $4500 bid |
| No 2608 Pemberton street. A two story brick house, Twenty-Sixth Ward, 16 by 50 feet | $1150 |
| Block of ground, Second and Diamond streets, and Susquehanna avenue: 30 building lots, 20 commencing at the corner of Second and Diamond streets, running through to Perry street, 17 by 107 feet | $100 to $550 |
| Vine street, above Twenty-first two valuable lots, each 20 by 102 feet | $1050 |

WENDELL PHILLIPS we see is announced to lecture at the Academy of Music, on Tuesday evening next, November 20, his subject being "The Danger of the Hour." Phillips is a man of hobbies, as is well known; and many of his hobbies are somewhat in advance of the age. Yet there is no more earnest and enthusiastic foe of tyranny and injustice in the nation; and as an orator, it is questionable if he has an equal. However much people may differ from the views which he entertains, he is sure to obtain a hearing from men of all parties. That the Academy will be filled to overflowing on the occasion of his first appearance in this city during the present season, is a matter of certainty. That all who are so fortunate as to secure desirable seats at the lecture will be well repaid for the expenditure of time and money, admits of as little doubt.

SLIGHT FIRES.—A fire broke out in a building back of No. 146 Richmond street. Some fixtures in a room occupied by a Library Company caught fire, but were extinguished before much damage was done.

A slight fire broke out at the southeast corner of Juniper and Pine streets. A window curtain caught fire, and caused quite an excitement in the street. It was extinguished without much trouble.

This morning, about half-past 4 o'clock, a slight fire broke out in Beck's place, above Swanson street. One of the inmates of the house whilst trimming a lamp upset it, and the fluid caught fire. Mr. Naylor, in trying to subdue the flames, was very badly burned. He had his wounds dressed, and is doing well. There was not much damage done.

A BURGLARY.—Between the hours of midnight and daylight this morning, the establishment of Mrs. Elizabeth Poole, who keeps a millinery store at No. 1506 Market street, was robbed. The thief or thieves passed through an alley, jumped the fence into the yard at the rear, and then effected an entrance into the house through the back door, in regular professional style. They bored out a portion of the door, and removed the lock, and passed into the front store. From thence they took a quantity of fine velvet, silks, ribbons, etc., to the value of $2000. The inmates of the house thought they heard something in the lower story, but supposing it to be a cat or rats, paid no attention to it. No arrests have been made as yet.

A DRUNKEN ROW.—About midnigat last night Charles Rice was arrested for committing an assault and battery upon some citizens. It appears that Rice had gone to a ball at Eighth and Spring Garden streets, and imbibing of the "ardent" too ardently, got into a state of fighting inebriety, and undertook to raise a disturbance generally and a fight particularly. He was arrested, however, whilst indulging his combative propensities, and taken to the Station House to spend a few hours in pensive thought. This morning he was introduced in a very informal manner to Alderman Massey, who, after hearing what he had done, held him in $500 bail to answer for it.

A DISHONEST MESSENGER.—There are always sharpers and thieves of all grades who are on the watch to turn the good reputation of others to their own advantage. Frank Chambers, who wore the badge of a "soldier's messenger," was employed by a couple of German tailors to carry a bundle of valuable clothing to a certain place. Instead of doing so, the pseudo messenger appropriated the clothing to his own use, and was among the "missing," when he was sought for at his usual post. He was arrested at Penn and Lombard streets yesterday afternoon, and was taken before Alderman Tittermary. After a hearing, he was committed to answer the charge of larceny.

MURDERED BY CARELESSNESS.—A terrible railroad accident, resulting in the death of several persons, and the wounding of a large number, occurred yesterday, near Wesleyville, on the Buffalo and Erie Railroad. The cause of the accident was the murderous carelessness of a gang of workmen who were repairing the road, and having removed some of the rails, neglected to signal an approaching express train, which ran into the gap at full speed. We shall never have done with these terrible and utterly needless accidents on railroads until some of the guilty parties are severely punished for them.

A BAD HUSBAND.—An individual named William Stainwok, residing in Carlisle street, was arrested for threatening his family. It appears that Stainwok, who is a pretty well-behaved man when sober, is quite the opposite when in bad spirits, or rather when bad spirits are in him. In one of his drunken freaks last Saturday night, he turned his wife and family out of doors. He was arrested, and gave bonds for his good behavior. Afterwards he got into another tantrum, and used his wife and family so shamefully that a complaint was made against him, and he was arrested again and taken before Alderman Fitch, who committed him to answer.

COLORED MASS MEETING.—A mass meeting of colored people will be held at the Macedonia Church, in Camden, to-night. A great meeting is expected. Speeches will be made by Hon. James M. Scovel and Calvin Pepper, Esq., Agent of the National Suffrage Council. This is the first of a series of meetings to be held in every county of New Jersey.

PRESS CLUB.—The regular meeting of the Press Club will be held at their rooms this afternoon. An essay will be read by T. D. Thacher, Esq., of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FALL AND WINTER OVERCOATS IN GREAT VARIETY.

ANOTHER CASE FOR THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER.—At a very early hour this morning, a man named Joseph Spencer was arrested at Front street, near Mead alley, on a suspicion of defrauding the revenue. When arrested he had in his possession two barrels of whisky, which he was carrying in a furniture car. The barrels did not have the proper inspection mark upon them, and as Spencer could not give a good account of himself, he was taken into custody. He had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary, who committed him for a further hearing before United States Commissioner Hibbler.

PROFESSIONAL BEGGARS.—It is probable that there are now more of these wretched beings in the city than there have been for years past. Among so many, there are, of course, those who are deserving objects of charity; but there are so many impostors that the inexperienced cannot tell the good from the bad, consequently, those who are really deserving of charity are passed by with suspicion engendered by the rascally imposition practised by others. A number of professional beggars were arrested and sent below by Alderman Hurley for thirty days under the vagrant act.

STEALING A TRUNK.—Yesterday morning John Freed, who resides in Warren street, near Thirty-sixth, came to town, leaving his house in charge of a woman whom he believed to be honest and trustworthy. But his confidence was betrayed, and his trunk was stolen with all its contents, by the false guardian of his household treasures. On his return he found out his loss and had the woman arrested, and this morning she had a hearing before Alderman Allen, who held her to answer the charge of larceny.

STREET-WALKING.—Quite a number of these creatures were arrested last night, and committed to prison in default of bail. The authorities are making the most strenuous exertions to do away with this nuisance, and the good effects of their endeavors are already seen in the comparative scarcity of the disorderlies in our most frequented streets at night.

NAPOLEON'S ADVICE.—

Napoleon to Carlotta spoke:—
"I'll tell you, Ma'am, without a joke,
If your husband wishes to stay
In Mexico, and calmly live,
To those Yankees he'd better give
A pair of provinces away.
This their affections may engage,
But if those fellows you enrage,
I would not give for Max's power
The cheapest suit in Bennett's Tower!"

WE HAVE
*Good style Cassimere Suits to match as low as* ..... $15 00
*Finest French Cassimere Suits to match up to* ..... 50 00
*And all intervening grades.*

WE HAVE
*Good all-wool Black Suits as low as* ..... $22 00
*Finest Black French Cloth and Cassimere Suits up to* ..... 55 00
*And all intervening grades.*

WE HAVE
*The largest, best assorted, and most complete stock of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia—equal to any in the city in style, make, and fit—comprising all kinds, styles, sizes, and qualities, adapted to the wants of all, and sold at lower prices than the lowest elsewhere, or the money refunded.*

*Half way between* FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

*All our prices are lower than for several years.*

FOR CHOICER STYLES. FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, THAN CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

READY-MADE,

GO TO PERRY & CO'S., STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM, No 609 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE SIXTH. SIGN OF "STAR."

N B—Custom Department under the charge of Messrs. Zackey and Kelly, whose merits as Cutters are too well known to require anything further to be said about them.

MRS. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON had eight votes for Congress—eight real sensible fellows who would rather have Elizabeth, familiarly known as "Betz," to represent them than John Morrissey. We do not know the physical proportion of Betsy, but we suppose she is of some size, as the New York papers were continually reiterating before the election "that heavy Betz would change hands in the issue." If Elizabeth would succeed in the political arena, we would recommend a change of dress, such as is sold at Charles Stokes & Co's one-price, under the Continental.

SNOW POWDER IN GREAT DEMAND.—The Snow Powder is in demand in every direction. Storekeepers, agents, dealers of all sorts who are up to the times, are compelled to order early and often to keep their eager patrons supplied. The fact is, such is the genuine and almost wonderful merit of the Powder, so greatly does it reduce the disagreeable drudgery and wearisome toil of a day's washing, that whenever tried it is sure to be made a permanent thing. Henceforward, to those who use the Powder, Monday will be as bright and sunny as other days of the week.

EVERY FAMILY should have a case of *Dr. Humphrey's Specific Homœopathic Medicines*. They are simple, easily applied, harmless, and yet, in a thousand instances, they arrest disease, allay pain and suffering, save calling the doctor, and prove a friend indeed. The valuable service rendered immensely overbalances the small sum they cost. See advertisement. Address Humphreys' Specific Homœopathic Medicine Company, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

WILD CHERRY BALSAM.—The memory of Dr. Wistar is embalmed in the hearts of thousands whom his *Balsam of Wild Cherry* has cured of coughs, colds, consumption, or some other form of Pulmonary disease. It is now over forty years since this preparation was brought before the public, and yet the demand for it is constantly increasing.

SILVERINE.—People who wish to have their old and worn wares, such as spoons, knives, etc., or anything made of brass, copper, and German silver, look fresh, original, and new, should procure the popular Silverine, which can be applied very easily, and is sure to do the work. Pure silver is used, and there is nothing injurious in the process.

CHRISTMAS IS APPROACHING.—Prepare your present To embellish a parlor, get life-size Photographs in oil. To gratify friends, present them with Card Photographs made at B F. Reimer's, No. 624 Arch street.

OIL PAINTINGS.—B. Scott Jr, will sell at his Art Gallery, No 1020 Chesnut street, a fine collection of modern Oil Paintings, comprising some very pretty specimens. They all will be sold without reserve. Sale to commence at 7½ o'clock.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—M. Shoemaker & Co., Nos 4 and 6 N. Eighth street, are now opening a splendid assortment of boys', girls', infants', and misses' clothing.

PURGE out the morbid humors of the blood by a dose or two of Ayers' Pills, and you will have clearer heads as well as bodies.

EVERY SPECIES OF CANDY can be had in the best condition, for reasonable prices, at E. G. Whitman & Co's, No. 318 Chesnut street.

MASON & HAMLIN'S Cabinet organs, only at J. E. C. Gould's Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

TWELFTH AND CHESNUT is the place to purchase Cork Mattresses and Bedding, and to have your Furniture reupholstered, varnished, and repaired by practical workmen.

SUFFERED TWENTY YEARS WITH NEURALGIA AND RHEUMATISM.—Mrs Keeley, Ridge road, below Poplar, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy.

BUY YOUR Black Cake, the best in the world, of Morse & Co., Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

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HAINES BROS.' PIANOS, Moderate in price and as durable as any piano made. Gould, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

FROM "SATURDAY EVENING GAZETTE."—It is impossible to find a place on this broad land where Perry Davis' Pain Killer is not known as a most valuable remedy for physical pain. In the country, miles from physician or apothecary, the Pain Killer is cherished as the exclusive panacea, and it never deceives.

**Five-Twenty Coupons,**
Due November 1,
Wanted by
DREXEL & Co.,
No. 34 South Third street.

CARAMELS — CARAMELS — CARAMELS.—George W. Jenkins has as fine an assortment of Caramels of all flavors as can be had anywhere.

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

GEO STECK & CO.'S PIANOS, At Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

## MARRIED.

PINE—STRICKLAND.—October 23, by the Rev. H. Weld, Mr. SAMUEL B. PINE to Miss MARY P. STRICKLAND, both of Camden, N. J.

## DIED.

BLATCHFORD.—Suddenly, of apoplexy, WILLIAM BLATCHFORD, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 534 N. Fortieth street, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

HARNESS HOOKS AND BRACKETS OF several patterns, patent Cattle Ties Cow and Hitching Chains, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

GOOD COAL IN LARGE QUANTITIES IS frequently thrown away with your ashes for want of proper means to screen it out. The several styles of patent Ash Sifters sold by us will do this thoroughly, and often more than pay for themselves in the fuel saved. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

BARN DOOR ROLLERS, HANGERS AND Rail; Barn Door Latches and Flush Pulls; Heavy Barn Door Hinges, Sliding Door Sasaves and Rail, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON, FASHIONABLE HATTER, No. 430 CHESNUT Street, 9 15s Next door to Post Office.

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE.—This truly healthful and nutritious beverage, now in use by thousands—invalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manufacture which stands unrivalled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior tonic, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN No. 220 PEAR Street 11 7

BARBER'S IMPROVED PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES. Superior to all others. They excite the wonder and admiration of all who use them. Manufactory and Sales-rooms, No. 248 N. EIGHTH Street, Phila., Pa.

OPERA GLASSES, Assortment large and varied. Prices low. 9 24 3m

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MERCANTILE BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION. The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of this Association will be held at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, On TUESDAY EVENING, November 27, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by the REV. ALFRED COOKMAN, REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS, and HON. ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. The Orchestra will be under the direction of Professor HASSLER. Cards of admission may be had gratuitously on application to the undersigned. Members will be supplied by the Secretary. 11 14rp WILLIAM C. LUDWIG, President.

LOOK AND LIVE!
ELECTROPATHY.
DRS. GALLOWAY, WHITE & BOLLES,
THE OLD
MEDICAL ELECTRICIANS,
And TEACHERS of this new system of curing diseases, would call the attention of the sick and afflicted to their new system of practice, which has already gained great popularity in this city. During the past six years we have treated TWENTY THOUSAND persons suffering from the various forms of disease (many of them by special guarantee, charging nothing if we failed), and in almost every case a cure has been effected. Read the following

HOME CERTIFICATES.

AN ASTONISHING CURE—AMPUTATION PREVENTED.
I was cured in three weeks by Drs. GALLOWAY and WHITE of an ulcerated leg, which caused much suffering, and even threatened amputation. Since my own great cure several of my friends suffering from Neuralgia, Skin Disease, Dyspepsia, and other complaints, have also been perfectly cured I will cheerfully answer the inquiries of the diseased and suffering.
ABRAHAM FLUKE,
No. 1851 Camac street, Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT CURES OF OBSTINATE DISEASES.
S. D. McCabe, master mason, P. C. R. R, Spinal Rheumatism.
James Brown, Inflammation of Stomach and Bowels, Pine street above Sixth.
Henry Royer, Neuralgia of the Eye, Twenty-third and Pearl streets.
Frederick Wilson, Dyspepsia and Throat Disease, Continental Hotel.
B. F. Kirkbride Epileptic Fits, No. 1020 Market street.
William Morgan, Kidney Disease and General Debility, No. 416 Spruce street.
Marcus D. Wilcox, Catarrh of twelve years' standing, Commercial Hotel
Samuel G. Wheeler, Asthma of ten years' standing, Continental Hotel.
Emanuel Rey, Attorney-at-Law, Dyspepsia, No. 707 Sansom street.
Horace C. Winslow, Weakness of the Kidneys, Frankford.
H. C. Shurtleff, Cancer in Stomach, No. 3722 Market street.
J. M. Buist, Rheumatism No. 1323 S. Broad street.
Josiah Levy, Bronchial Consumption, No. 432 Market street
Edward T. Evans, preacher of the M. E Church, Dyspepsia of long standing, Laryngitis, and Lumbago, No. 1623 Helmuth street.
James Nugent, Deafness for six years, and ringing and roaring in the head, Wilmington, Delaware.
Thomas Harrop, severe Diabetes Rose Mills, West Philadelphia.
George Grant, Rheumatic Gout, long standing, No. 1913 Chesnut street.
H. T. Desilver, Chronic Neuralgia and Inflammatory Rheumatism, No. 1736 Chesnut street
Edward McMahon, Consumption, No. 1247 Front street.
J. Ricket, Chronic Bronchitis, Constipation, and Congestion of the Brain, No. 518 Coleowhill street
Charles M. Davion, Paralysis of the Lower limbs, Girard House.
John McCormick, Diabetes, No. 1220 Ridge avenue.
Charles E. Buckingham, Urinary Difficulty, No. 1331 Filbert street.
Aquilla Davis, Chronic Diarrhœa, Forrest House.
J. J. Hoopes, long standing Sciatica, and Enlarged Prostate Gland, Darby township, Delaware county.
William H. Shriver, Liver Complaint, Germantown.
Joseph W. Forsyth, Acute Rheumatism, No. 1542 Arch street.
E. Clouser, General Paralysis, No. 415 N. Second street.
*Many of these persons we cured in less than a week.*
N. B.—The Institution, No. 1230, one door from Thirteenth street, is the only house in this city where our system is practised. Unprincipled parties in other localities, who claim to treat diseases according to our late discoveries, may therefore be regarded with suspicion.
PHYSICIANS and STUDENTS can enter at any time for a full course of Instruction in this GREAT DISCOVERY in the Healing Art
An interesting circular mailed by addressing
DRS. GALLOWAY, WHITE & BOLLES,
No. 1230 WALNUT Street,
Philadelphia.
Consultation free. 11 7 w3m

THE NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, STATEN ISLAND, No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West side), Also known as the STATEN ISLAND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT, Being the LARGEST in the UNITED STATES, and THIRTY YEARS OLDER than any other on STATEN ISLAND, is prepared with the most improved and extensive Machinery (to which they are making constant additions), to DYE, CLEANSE, AND FINISH every variety of GOODS AND GARMENTS, in a manner UNEQUALLED in this country.
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia.
No. 26 DUANE Street, New York.
No. 732 BROADWAY, New York.
No. 126 FIERREPONT Street Brooklyn.
SAMUEL MARSH, President.
J. T. YOUNG, Secretary. 11 13 1mrp

# FOURTH EDITION

## FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, November 14.

**Indian Census.**

The Census of the Indian tribes, as prepared for the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, shows that the total number of Indians is 295,774.

**Land Office Returns.**

Returns at the Land Office show that during the month of October 4562 acres of public lands were disposed of in Colorado, of which 2318 acres were for settlement and cultivation.

**Site for a New Presidential Mansion.**

General Meckler, of the Engineer Bureau, has nearly completed his survey of different sites north of the city suitable for a new Presidential mansion and Park, and will report to Congress. Great solicitude is manifested by real estate speculators to ascertain the site recommended, but he keeps his secret.

**Death of a Soldier.**

Colonel William G. Freeman, who served with distinction in the Regular Army in the Mexican war, died suddenly last night, of paralysis.

## FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

**Installation of the New Police Commissioners—The Marshals and Police Acting under the New Board—The Recent Election Illegal.**

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, November 14.—The new Police Commissioners are now regularly installed, and the old ones have ceased acting. Marshals Carmichael and Manley and all the police force are acting under the new Board. There is an immense pressure of conservatives for appointments. The new Board say they will not make changes on mere political sentiment.

It is now conceded that the recent election was illegal.

Governor Swann will not convene an extra session of the Legislature.

## Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, November 14—Cotton dull; Middlings, 35@37 cents Flour firm; 8000 bbls. sold; State, $9@12 40; Ohio $11 50@14; Western, $9@13 40. Wheat firm; 14 000 bushels sold: Milwaukee Club, $2 45@2 49. Corn dull; 66 000 bushels sold. Pork quiet; mess $25; prime, $22 50@23 25. Lard firm, but quiet. Whisky steady and quiet.

NEW YORK, November 14—Stocks are irregular. Gold, 144; Chicago and Rock Island, 107½; Michigan Southern, 80½; New York Central, 113; Reading, 114; Canton, 53½; Erie Rail road,

## THE BALTIMORE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 13.—Judge Bartol's decision reviews the whole case. He says the order of Judge Bond, of the Criminal Court, that the parties be held to bail, and in default thereof to be committed, to keep the peace against the Police Commissioners, and not to seek to exercise any of the functions of the Police Commissioners until their claim to said office would be established by the courts, was wholly unwarranted, and that the Judge of the Criminal Court had no authority to pass such an order. He reviewed the code in regard to the Police Commissioners, and decided that it gave the Governor entire power in the matter. That if, in his judgment, Messrs. Woods and Hindes had been guilty of official misconduct, the law gave him power to remove them and appoint successors. That at the time Messrs. Young and Valliant were arrested they had been truly and lawfully appointed Police Commissioners, and that, clothed with the commission of the Governor, they were then truly in office and empowered to rightfully exercise all functions of the same, in the place of Messrs. Woods and Hindes, removed, and who had been officially notified of their removal.

The action of the Governor was final as much so as if these Commissioners had been removed by the Legislature, and from his action there could be no appeal.

Whilst the decision of Judge Bartol fully sustains the action of the Governor and condemns that of the Criminal Court, virtually, by the order issued granting an injunction against Messrs. Young and Valliant, and discharges them from the custody in which they were held in virtue of the commitment on such order, the Judge decided that it was competent for the Criminal Court to entertain the charge alleged against Messrs. Young and Valliant of conspiracy to break the peace by forcibly taking possession of the police stations and other property held by Messrs. Woods and Hindes. Such a charge was an indictable offence, and upon that charge they were properly held to bail.

Judge Bartol said he would issue an order for the immediate discharge of Sheriff Thompson, and in the case of Messrs. Young and Valliant he discharged them from custody under the illegal order of Judge Bond, restraining them from seeking to exercise the functions of their office as Police Commissioners, and as to the other charge of conspiracy to break the peace, he would require them to enter their own recognizances to answer the charge before the proper court.

There was great cheering in the court-room by the friends of the Governor and the new Commissioners on the decision being announced.

4 P. M.—There is quite a throng of people in front of the office selected by the new Police Commissioners, on North street. It is supposed the new Commissioners will at once enter upon their duties, and renew their demand upon the old Board for the surrender of the police stations, etc.

Messrs. Young and Valliant, on entering their office a few moments since, were loudly cheered by the crowd.

The following is the opinion of Judge Bartol in full:

In the matter of the application of James Young, William Thomas Valliant and Wm. Thomson for writs of habeas corpus. Under the code of public general laws jurisdiction and power are conferred on me, as one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, to grant the writ of habeas corpus. Article 43, section 1. By the 15th section of the said article any judge, whether in court or out of court, who shall refuse the writ to a party entitled, is made liable to the action of the party aggrieved. This great writ, employed for the summary vindication of the right of personal liberty when illegally restrained, is guaranteed to every citizen in the most solemn form, under the constitution and laws, as a writ of right, which no judge is at liberty to refuse in any case where by law the petitioner is entitled to it.

By the act of 1862, chapter 36, which repealed the third section of article 43 of the code, it was enacted "If any peasou be committed or detained for any crime, or any color or pretence whatsoever, he, or any one in his behalf, may complain by petition to any one of the courts or judges mentioned in the first section of this article, and said court or judge shall forthwith grant a writ of habeas corpus, directed to the officer or other person in whose custody the party detained shall be, returnable immediately before the said court or judge granting the same; provided the person detained be not committed or detained for treason or felony, plainly expressed in the warrant of commitment, or be not convicted in execution by legal process.

The act then goes on to provide that if a person be detained under the order of a warrant of commitment, the petition presented by him shall be accompanied by a copy of the warrant of commitment or detainer, or by an affidavit that a copy thereof was demanded of the person having him in custody, and the same was neglected or refused to be given. In these cases the petitions were accompanied with copies of the warrants of commitments, certified by the clerk of the Criminal Court of Baltimore, and the causes of the detention not appearing to be within the exceptions of the act of 1862, the writs were issued. They have been returned by the warden, and the petitioners brought before me, with this certificate, setting forth the causes of detainer and imprisonment. These it will be my duty to examine, but before doing so it is necessary to notice a point suggested by the petitioners' counsel. Two of the copies of commitments furnished by the clerk, and filed before me with the petitions, were as follows:

(Commitments were then read, and a commitment in the same words of William Thomson by Samuel Sparklin, Coroner.)

In these commitments the offences charged, which the parties were respectively required to answer, are not stated. With the return of the Warden are filed the following, marked on the margin, "Amended commitments, Nov. 5th, 1866."

The commitments against Sheriff Thomson were also read, which have been published.

This may be true, but it must be remembered we are here dealing with the proceedings of a court of record, and to the records of the Court the Warden refers in verification of the truth of his return. The records have been produced, and conform to the return in this particular. If the charges upon which the parties were arrested were stated in the original warrants, and respectively appear upon the records of the Court, it is not necessary they should be stated in the warrants of commitment.

In 2 Burns Ins. 604, it is said that in a commitment by the sessions or other court of record the record itself, or the memorial thereof which may at any time be entered of record, is sufficient, without any warrant under seal. Here the first commitment in general words in default of bail to appear and answer must be intended to refer to the offence charged in the original warrant of arrest and appearing on the records of the court, and to amend the warrant of commitment afterwards by truly stating therein the offence charged is not in any sense committing the party for a new and different offence. This objection to the return is not sustained, and my duty is to deal with them on the light of the evidence addressed, and to determine whether for any and for what cause alleged the petitioners are lawfully detained, and to decide whether they are entitled to be discharged with or without bail.

I proceed now to consider the legal effect of the returns, and to decide how far they are conclusive under the laws of Maryland regulating proceedings under these writs. In passing upon this question, it seems to me altogether immaterial to consider what may have been the power of the court acting under the writ at the common law, or the power of the judge under the statute of 31st Charles II. Our act of 1809, chap. 125, was in its terms like the statute of Charles, and if I were now governed by the provisions of the act of 1809, many of the authorities cited in argument by the respondents' counsel would be conclusive and binding upon me; but the provisions of the act of 1809 were materially changed by the act of 1813, chap. 175, and by the code which last, although not in the identical words, I consider the same in construction and effect as the act of 1813.

Mr. Hurd, in his work on the habeas corpus, after stating the various decisions of the English Courts under the statute of Charles, and the conflict of opinion among the judges as to its true construction, concludes as the result of the whole "that in commitments for criminal or supposed criminal matters, the truth of the facts stated in the return upon which the commitment was founded, could not, either at common law or under the Habeas Corpus act, 31 Car., 2, be controverted with a view to the absolute discharge of the prisoner." Pp. 276.

An effort was made in 1758 to amend the law by act of Parliament, but was not successful. The author says, pp. 279: "The seeds, however, which had been sown in the discussion upon the bill, sprang up and yielded appropriate fruits in American law long before the passage of the statute of 56 George 3." He then refers to the various State laws on this subject, and the decision of courts upon them. Maryland is not included in his enumeration, but a reference to the act of 1813, and the code, will show that our State is not behind any in its legislation in favor of personal liberty, and in rendering this writ effective for the accomplishment of its great end of "liberating the citizen from illegal confinement."

The twelfth section of the code is as follows—"Any person at whose instance or in whose behalf a writ of habeas corpus has been issued, may controvert by himself or his counsel the truth of the return thereto, or may plead any matter by which it may appear that there is not a sufficient cause for his detention or confinement, and the Court or Judge, at the application of the party complaining, or the officers or party making the return, shall issue processes for witnesses or writings, returnable at a time and place to be named in such process, which shall be served and enforced in like manner as similar process from courts of law is served and enforced; but before issuing such process the Court or Judge shall be satisfied by affidavit or otherwise of the materiality of such testimony.

Under this law, as under the Pennsylvania statute, which is somewhat similar in its provisions, the Judge will look beyond the commitment in a criminal case and hear extrinsic evidence, and go into an examination of facts in order to ascertain whether there is a sufficient legal cause for the detention or confinement. Such has been the construction of the act of 1813 in Manisby's case, 13 Md. 637. It was said, with the approbation of the Court of Appeals, "where a party is committed upon mesne process, or upon a charge of crime, it is competent for the Judge, notwithstanding the warrant of commitment set out in the return may be in due form and by a competent officer, to examine testimony and to determine, upon the proof exhibited to him, the real ground of the accusation, and to bail or discharge the prisoner.

In their cases all errors in pleading have been waived, and the evidence adduced must be considered not for the purpose of trying the case and declaring upon the guilt or innocence of the parties accused. My office under the writ stops far short of that, and casts upon me only the duty of deciding whether, upon the return and the proof, there is any probable ground for the accusation, or whether the arrest and detention are without sufficient cause. As the charges against these petitioners, set forth in the returns, are different, and rest upon different proof, I must now consider the cases separately.

First—As to the charge against conspiracy against Young and Valliant.

This has been already fully set out as contained in the warrant that was issued, upon oath, by a court of competent jurisdiction, and is sufficient in form, charging an indictable offence. There can be no doubt that, without reference to the title of Young and Valliant to the office of Police Commissioners, and assuming that they were *de jure* entitled to the office, and *de facto* in the exercise of their duties as such, the conspiracy charged in this warrant would be an indictable offence. A forcible disposition of Wood and Hindes of the buildings and property held by them, however wrongfully, would be an indictable offence as tending to a breach of the peace, and it is settled in the State vs. Buchanan, 5 H. and J. 317, that a conspiracy to do any unlawful act is an indictable offence.

The Court says there is nothing in the objection that to punish a conspiracy when the end is not accomplished would not be to punish a mere unexpected intention. It is not the bare intention that the law punishes, but the act of conspiracy, which is made a substantial offence by the nature of the object intended to be effected.

Looking to the testimony of Fuller and Ball as to the declaration of Valliant with regard to the intentions of himself and Young, taken in connection with the accompanying facts and circumstances, I am of the opinion that there is probable cause shown for their arrest and detention under this charge, and that it is my duty to hold them to bail to answer the same. The Criminal Court, also, has full jurisdiction and authority to hold them to bail to keep the peace in the ordinary and legal form.

It appears, however, from the return before me, that the Judge of the Criminal Court passed the following order (order read), and this warrant of the commitment is set out in the return as legal cause for the detainer of these petitioners.

It is difficult to understand by what authority the Judge of the Criminal Court passed this order. None of the counsel who have appeared in support of the return have suggested any sound or even plausible reason by which the exercise of such power and jurisdiction by that Court can be supported. Under the guise of a recognizance to keep the peace this order is, in reality, a special injunction restraining these petitioners from exercising a public office until their title is tried and decided by law. Certainly it requires no argument to show that the Criminal Court had no power to pass such an order, or to commit the parties to jail for refusing to comply with it, and that such commitment can furnish no legal cause for their detainer.

In order fully to understand the effect of this order, and the circumstances under which it was passed, it is necessary to advert to the facts disclosed in the evidence before me.

Under the police law of the city of Baltimore the second code, sections 806 to 832, and the amendments thereto by the act of 1862, ch. 131, Samuel Hindes and Nicholas L. Wood had been elected by the General Assembly Police Commissioners, and were duly commissioned, qualified and acting as such by the act of 1862, under which they held their office, it is enacted: "For official misconduct any of the said Commissioners may be removed by a concurrent vote of two-thirds of the two houses of the General Assembly, or by the Governor during the recess thereof."

Complaints of official misconduct against Hindes and Wood being made to the Governor, he proceeded in accordance with the 12th and 14th sections of Article 42 of the code, and after hearing the evidence and arguments of counsel on both sides, adjudged and decided that the parties complained against were guilty of official misconduct, as charged, and passed the judgment and order removing from office. A copy thereof, under the great seal of the State, was served upon them, and the Governor thereupon, under his power to fill vacancies in the Board, appointed these petitioners, Valliant and Young, police commissioners, the former in the place of Hindes, and the latter in the place of Wood, and commissions were delivered to them on the second day of November. On the same day they were qualified by taking the official oaths prescribed by the constitution and laws. They then proceeded to the office occupied by the Police Commissioners, but failed to find them or to gain admittance to the Mayor's office. The next morning the visit was repeated, with the same result, the place being guarded by policemen, and a personal interview refused, whereupon they established an office and addressed to Messrs. Hindes and Wood the following communication:

(This has been heretofore published, as also the address to the police force, issued on the 3d inst.)

They then proceeded to issue an order to the Sheriff under the 816th section of the code, directing him to summon a police force of one hundred men for the preservation of the peace of the city, when they were arrested under the warrants from the Criminal Court, and then Sheriff Thomson, one of the petitioners, was also arrested.

It thus plainly appears that at the time the Criminal Court passed the order in question, Hindes and Wood had been actually removed from the Police Commissioners by the act of the Governor, in the exercise of their lawful authority under the act of 1862, and had been notified thereof in the most solemn form, and these Commissioners, Young and Valliant, had been duly appointed Commissioners and qualified to fill the vacancies thus created, and entitled to exercise the powers and perform the duties of their offices.

There cannot be any question of the Governor's power under the law to remove the incumbents, if, in his judgment, the complaint of official misconduct has been proved. The law makes his judgment final and conclusive, and not subject to appeal or review, any more than a similar judgment passed by the General Assembly and removal by the Governor during the recess. Their powers under the law are identical, and their decision alike final, conclusive and binding, and entitled to the same obedience. For parties thus removed to hold on with a strong hand and continue to exercise official power, is to resist the rightful authority of the Governor and put the law at defiance.

It has seemed to me necessary to declare my opinion on this question as involved in the consideration of the order passed by the Criminal Court, a failure to comply with which is now alleged on the return as a ground for detaining the petitioners in prison. Considering that the order was passed without lawful jurisdiction or authority, I cannot remand the parties to prison or hold them to bail under it. In the case of William Thomson, the sheriff, the Criminal Court passed the following order (already published), for the same reasons assigned in considering the order passed.

In the case of Young and Valliant, I am of the opinion that this order was passed without rightful power or consideration, and that the commitment under it is not lawful cause for detaining the petitioners. It appears from the evidence adduced before me that the warrant against the Sheriff for being engaged in an unlawful assembly, rout and riot, &c., upon what he was committed in default of bail, was issued without any oath or affirmation, contrary to the provisions of the 26th article of the Declaration of Rights, and it being clear from the evidence that the same was not issued upon, I view the commitment thereunder as not lawful cause of defence. See Conner vs. the Commonwealth, 3 Binney, 38.

It is due to the Sheriff to say that if the warrant had been regularly issued I should be compelled to say from the evidence before me that the charge is wholly unsupported, and without probable cause. By the 816th section of the police law it is made the duty of the Sheriff, whenever called for that purpose by the Board, to act under their control for the preservation of the public peace and quiet, and if ordered by them to do so, he shall summon the *posse comitatus* for the purpose, and hold and employ such *posse* subject to their direction, and for disobedience he is subject to a penalty of $5000. The Sheriff was bound to decide at his peril as to rightful power and authority of Young and Valliant to issue the order to him, and in my judgment he acted in the discharge of this duty in obeying it, and there being no evidence that in executing the order he was engaged in any riot or unlawful assembly, he cannot be held to answer. There being no lawful cause shown for the detainer of the petitioner, Thomson, I will sign an order for the discharge, and I will also, under the 11th section of the 43d article of the code, sign an order for the discharge of Young and Valliant, upon their entering into the recognizance to appear and answer in the proper court.

After the Judge had concluded, Mr. Latrobe rose and said:

May it please your Honor, it is proper I should say that the proceeding by mandamus on the part of the Police Commissioners, Young and Valliant, whom you have adjudged to be entitled to the franchise of their office, in order to obtain possession of the property and effects thereto belonging, was that which their counsel had advised them to pursue from the beginning, and the Commissioners and their counsel alike regret that Valliant, as proved by Messrs. Fuller and Ball, and referred to by your Honor, and which I am authorized by Mr. Valliant to say were his own exclusively, and made without the knowledge of Mr. Young, should have rendered it necessary, in your Honor's judgment, to hold the Commissioners to bail on the charge of conspiracy to do that by the strong arm which a more peaceful remedy would have lawfully effected. Even had your Honor's opinion in this connection not been expressed, a mandamus would have been resorted to, if necessary, to obtain the property and effects belonging to the Board of Police.

The Commissioners will at once give their recognisances in the sum prescribed. While the counsel for the petitioners were preparing the necessary papers, Mr. Alexander, the counsel for the Commissioners, arose and said that the Governor had not rightfully removed them from their offices as Commissioners, and it was in consequence of this advice that the Commissioners resolved to retain office until the question of title was properly determined on mandamus. They state, further, that on being informed of the declarations made by Mr. Valliant, which were proven by Messrs. Fuller and Ball, they advised the Commissioners that such declarations were evidence of conspiracy, for which Messrs. Valliant and Young be held to answer before the Criminal Court of Baltimore city, and that it was the duty of the said Commissioners to lay the evidence of such declarations before the State's attorney for the city, in order that he should take such action thereon as he might think necessary for maintaining the peace of the city.

In making the statement the counsel ask leave to disclaim any purpose of joining issue with your Honor upon any one of the positions assumed in the opinion your Honor has just delivered. They desire simply to place themselves rightly before your Honor and the public.

Mr. Horwitz then drew the form for the release of Sheriff Thomson, which was signed by the Judge, and is as follows:

In the matter of the return of Mr. Thomson, Sheriff, for habeas corpus, ordered for the 30th day of November, 1866, by me, that Mr. Thomson be and he is hereby discharged from the custody of the Warden forthwith, there being no legal cause for his detension.

[Seal] JAMES L. BARTOL,
Judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland.

Mr. Latrobe prepared the orders for the discharge of the Commissioners, Messrs. Young and Valliant, under direction of the Court.

The copy of order in the case of Mr. Valliant is given, that of Mr. Young being in all respects similar.

In the matter of the petition of William T. Valliant for habeas corpus before Judge Bartol, of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, ordered this 13th day of November, in the year 1866, that the petitioners be discharged from the custody of the warden of the jail of Baltimore city, on the commitment in default of bail in the sum of $5000; that he be discharged from the same custody under the commitment on the order requiring bail in the sum of $2000, from his going his own bond or recognizance in the sum of $5000, conditioned for his appearance before the Criminal Court of Baltimore city, to answer the charge of conspiracy therein pending against him.

[Seal] JAMES L. BARTOL,
Judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland.

The bond as required by the above order has been given.

(Signed) JAS. L. BARTOL,
November 13th, 1866.

The bond entered into by the Commissioners to answer the charge of conspiring upon their own recognizance is as follows, both being similar:

Know all men by these presents, That I, James Young, am held and firmly bound unto the State of Maryland in the sum of five thousand dollars, to be paid to the said State or to its certain attorney, to which payment, well and truly to be made and done, I bind myself, my heirs, executors and administrators, firmly by these presents. Sealed with my seal and dated this 13th day of November, 1866.

The condition of the above obligation is such that if the said James Young shall well and truly appear before the Criminal Court of Baltimore city to answer the charge of conspiracy therein pending against him shall be void and of no effect.

Signed, JAMES YOUNG.
Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of
JAMES L. BARTOL.

### Action of Swann's Commissioners.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 13—Evening.—The old Police Commissioners this afternoon received another legal notice from the new Board of Police Commissioners, to surrender all property in their charge, who also notified Mayor Chapman to attend a meeting of the Board at 5 P. M. Subsequently they issued the following:

COMMISSIONERS OF THE BOARD OF POLICE OF BALTIMORE CITY, No. 1 NORTH STREET, Nov. 13, 1866.—The Marshal and other officers of the Police of Baltimore city, and all members of the existing police in said city, are hereby strictly ordered and required not to obey any order that has emanated from the late Board of Police of said city since two o'clock Tuesday afternoon, or any order that may emanate from said late Board at any time hereafter.

The undersigned have now entered on the performance of their duties as Commissioners of Police, and there is no other authority which can lawfully act as a Board of Police in said city.

Persons interested are required at their peril to obey this order, JAMES YOUNG,
WM. THOS. VALLIANT,
Police Commissioners.

Mayor Chapman did not accept the invitation of the new Commissioners to attend their meeting this evening, but it is probable he will do so to-morrow. Marshal Carmichel and his deputy, together with the detectives belonging to the force, have responded to the summons of the new Commissioners, and will report to the new Board for orders to-morrow. The new Commissioners have announced that it is not their purpose to make any changes in the present force, except in cases of misconduct and unfitness, and propose to accept the services of all the members of the old force who are willing to do duty under them.

It is not known what course the old Board will now pursue. Whether they will accept the situation and regard themselves as lawfully displaced or further contest the question before the courts, is not known. Should they refuse to surrender the property, funds, &c., held by them as Commissioners, the new Board will resort to a mandamus The present position of this affair causes no excitement, and all parties seem disposed to regard the decision to-day as a final settlement of the difficulty.


NEW ROUTE

TO THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,

Via the Delaware Railroad Line.

On and after MONDAY, November 5, Trains will leave Depot, at BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 11·00 P. M. (Saturdays excepted), arriving at CRISFIELD, Maryland, on the Chesapeake Bay, at 7·00 A. M., thence by the new and elegant steamer "CITY OF NORFOLK," arriving at NORFOLK 2·45 P. M., connecting with

SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAILROAD,

For all points South and Southwest.

Elegant State-room Sleeping Cars from Philadelphia to Crisfield.

For further information apply at TICKET OFFICE

No. 828 CHESNUT Street,

OR AT THE DEPOT,

BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue.

H. F. KENNEY,
11 2 12t Superintendent P. W. and B. R. R.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness, can be had at the Ear Instrument Depot of P. MADEIRA, No. 115 South TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 10 25 1m

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities,

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.

Collections made. Stocks Bough and Solden Commission. 22 3m

Special business accommodations reserve fo ladies.

5-20s,

7 3-10s,

1881s,

10-40s,

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

10 2 srp

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK

Capital $300,000, Full Paid,

HAS REMOVED TO ITS

NEW BANKING HOUSE,

Nos. 633 and 635 CHESNUT St.

A. BOYD, President.

JOHN W. CLEVENGER, Cashier 11

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD St.

Government Securities Bought and Sold

August 7.30s,

And Old 5-20s,

CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1865,

And the new Bonds delivered immediately.

CITY LOANS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

9 26 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

Bankers.

16 Sc. 3d St., Philada. | 3 Nassau St., New York.

Dealers in U. S. Securities and Foreign Exchange, and members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both cities.

Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on liberal terms.

U. S. Bonds a Specialty.

DAVIES BROTHERS,

No. 225 DOCK Street,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, ALL IS UES.
AUGUST, JUNE, and JULY 7 3-10 NOTES.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
AUGUST 7 3 10 NOTES CONVERTED INTO THE NEW 5-20 BONDS.

Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated. Stock Bought and Sold on Commission. 141

5-20 COUPONS

DUE NOVEMBER 1, BOUGHT BY

STERLING, LANE & CO,

BANKERS,

9 6 1fp No. 110 South THIRD Street.

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL COMPANY

NEW YORK.

FACTORY, HUDSON CITY, N. J.

This Company is now fully prepared to furnish

LEAD PENCILS,

Equal in Quality to the Best Brands.

The Company has taken great pains and invested a large capital in fitting up their factory, and now ask the American public to give their pencils a fair trial.

All Styles and Grades are Manufactured.

Great care has been bestowed to the manufacturing of SUPERIOR HEXAGON DRAWING PENCILS, specially prepared for the use of Engineers, Architects, Artists, etc.

A complete assortment, constantly on hand, is offered at fair terms to the trade at their Wholesale Salesroom

No. 34 JOHN Street, New York.

The Pencils are to be had of all principal Stationers and Notion Dealers.

Ask for American Lead Pencil. 10 1 nw6m

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC

SILVER-WARE FOR BRIDAL PRESENTS.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER-WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. 10 26

FINE GOLD WATCHES.

American and Geneva.

We call special attention to the

FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 South SECOND Street,

Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewelry, etc., of any in the city. A splendid assortment of SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember

W. W. CASSIDY,

8 16 6 No. 12 South SECOND Street.

Repairing correctly and promptly attended to.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
Solid Silver-Ware.

8 15

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, Etc. Etc. Etc.

9 20 6 18 S. EIGHTH ST., PHILADA.

LEWIS LADOMUS,

DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 25

REMOVAL.

ISAAC DIXON,

WATCH MAKER, HAVING REMOVED TO

No. 120 S. ELEVENTH Street, below Chesnut,

Has opened a new and carefully selected stock of fine Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware.

N. B.—Chronometer, Duplex, Patent Lever, and plain Watches carefully repaired and warranted. [10 31 ec 2mr

BOWMAN & LEONARD,

MANUFACTURERS OF

AND

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

IN

Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,

No 704 ARCH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.

We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices 26 6

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

Deep Sand-Joint

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

5 10 6 No. 1182 MARKET Street.

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET

Is now open for the accommodation of

FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS.

Apply early 8 23

CUTLERY.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at

L. V. HELMOLD'S

Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street, Three doors above Walnut

9 18 6

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET Knives, Rodgers & Wade's and Butcher's Razors, Table Cutlery, Ladies' Scissors in Cases, Razors, Scissors and all kinds of Cutlery ground and polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut 10 20 6m

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

BUFFALO ROBES,

LAP RUGS,

HORSE COVERS.

A large assortment, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, at low prices, together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY, ETC.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,

2 No. 114 MARKET Street.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 232 CARTER Street,

And No. 141 DOCK Street.

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 8

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUTIful series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER, etc., will be found on sale at the NEWS STAND.

7 23 S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing each week, carrying the United States mails:

CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, November 17
ERIN.....Wednesday, November 21
CITY OF BOSTON.....Saturday, November 24
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Wednesday, November 28
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, December 1
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

First Cabin, Gold.....$80 Steerage Currency.....$35
To London..... 85 To London..... 40
To Paris..... 100 To Paris..... 50

Passage by the Wednesday steamers—First cabin, $100; steerage, $35 Payable in United States currency

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent
8 No. 111 WALNUT street, Philada.

STAR LINE TO NEW ORLEANS.

The New York Mail Steamship Company's fine ocean steamers will leave Pier 46 NORTH RIVER, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—

MORNING STAR.....On Saturday
MONTEREY.....On Wednesday
HAVANA.....On Saturday
MISSOURI.....On Wednesday

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to

C. K. GARRISON, President.
GARRISON & ALLEN,
10 10 4p No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.
H. L. LEAF, Agent.
Office Adams' Express, No. 320 Chesnut street.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP LINES,

SEMI-WEEKLY, FOR

NORFOLK AND RICHMOND, cabin.....$6 and $8
CHARLESTON, cabin.....$25. Second class.....$13
SAVANNAH cabin..... 25 Second class..... 12

Every SATURDAY, Star line for

NEW ORLEANS Direct NEW ORLEANS
First cabin..$60 Second cabin..$40. Second class..$22
First cabin.. 40 Second cabin.. 40. Second class.. 22

With unsurpassed accommodations to either class.

For freight or passage, apply to

ALLEN E. THOMAS & CO.,
10 19 4p No. 6 LOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA and Delaware Steam Propeller Company Despatch Wilmington Lines via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and can ker will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock.
1 18 DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having series of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Pipe, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21 6 REACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE. WILLIAM H. MERRICK.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River and Marine service

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations etc

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines etc.

Sole Agents for N. Bellieux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 8 30

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS, OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1 18 ALFRED JENKS & SON

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late

JOHN A. MURPHEY,

Importer and Dealer in

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Phila.

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc., etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms

GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS and WATER COOLERS

A fine assortment of PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

Note.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1 thstu6

USE STARIN'S CONDITION POWDERS FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

It cures Worms, Botts, and Colic.

It cures Colds, Coughs, and Hide-Bound.

It is the best alterative for Horses and Cattle now use, having a reputation of 20 years' standing.

It is a sure preventive for the much dreaded Sindepest.

No Farmer or Dairyman should be without it.

For sale in Philadelphia by DYOTT & CO. No 232 North SECOND Street; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 23 North SIXTH Street, and by Druggists throughout the country. Address all orders to

STARIN & FLOYD, Proprietors,
9 5 6m No. 208 DUANE Street, New York.

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Gros Grain Umbrellas, $1.40, $1·50, $1·75.

H. DIXON
18w 1m. No. 218 S. EIGHTH Street.

## PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR IRON HEAD BLOCKS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., October 31, 1866.

1. Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C., until November 20, 1866, for furnishing Cast-iron Head Blocks for National Cemeteries, delivered in quantities about as follows, viz.:—

| | Head Blocks. |
|---|---|
| At Boston, Mass. | from 300 to 500 |
| Providence, R. I. | from 300 to 500 |
| New Haven, Conn. | from 300 to 500 |
| New York City, N. Y. | from 4 000 to 6,000 |
| Philadelphia, Penna. | from 2,000 to 3,500 |
| Pittsburg, " | from 100 to 200 |
| Frederick, Maryland | from 1,000 to 1,500 |
| Cumberland, " | from 500 to 600 |
| Baltimore, " | from 1 500 to 2 000 |
| Annapolis, " | from 2,500 to 2,700 |
| Point Lookout, " | from 2 500 to 4,000 |
| Antietam, " | from 4 000 to 7,500 |
| Wheeling, W. Va. | from 100 to 200 |
| Charleston (Kanawha C. H.), " | from 200 to 500 |
| Washington, D. C. | from 20,000 to 25 000 |
| Alexandria, Virginia | from 3,0 0 to 4,000 |
| Fredericksburg, " | from 12 000 to 16 000 |
| Winchester " | from 5 000 to 8,000 |
| Harper's Ferry, " | from 1,0 0 to 1,500 |
| Richmond, " | from 8,000 to 11,000 |
| Hampton, " | from 3,000 to 4,000 |
| Norfolk, " | from 700 to 1,500 |
| City Point or Petersburg, Va. | from 15,000 to 20,000 |
| Newbern, North Carolina | from 1,000 to 1,500 |
| Wilmington, " | from 25 000 to 3,000 |
| Salisbury, " | from 500 to 600 |
| Goldsborough, " | from 1,500 to 2,000 |
| Charleston, South Carolina | from 500 to 1 000 |
| Florence, " | from 500 to 3 500 |
| Hilton Head, " | from 2 000 to 2 800 |
| Beaufort, " | from 1 000 to 1 500 |
| Savannah, Georgia | from 1,000 to 1,500 |
| Marietta, " | from 4 000 to 7,0 0 |
| Andersonville, " | from 12,000 to 13,000 |
| Millen, " | from 1,500 to 2,000 |
| Mobile, Alabama | from 700 to 1 000 |
| Selma or Montgomery, Ala. | from 2 000 to 3,000 |
| Barrancas, Florida | from 500 to 1,000 |
| New Orleans, Louisiana | from 3,000 to 4 000 |
| Baton Rouge, " | from 2 000 to 2,500 |
| Port Hudson, " | from 500 to 600 |
| Brownsville, Texas | from 500 to 600 |
| Brazos Santiago " | from 200 to 300 |
| Natchez, Mississippi | from 1,200 to 2,000 |
| Vicksburg, " | from 15 000 to 25,000 |
| Corinth, " | from 4,000 to 6 500 |
| Memphis, Tennessee | from 8 000 to 12 000 |
| Fort Donelson, " | from 2 000 to 3,000 |
| Nashville, " | from 15 000 to 20,000 |
| Pittsburg Landing, Tenn. | from 3 000 to 4 500 |
| Stone River, " | from 4 000 to 5 000 |
| Chattanooga, " | from 6 000 to 10 000 |
| Knoxville, " | from 2,500 to 3,000 |
| Columbia, " | from 1,200 to 1,500 |
| Louisville, Kentucky | from 4,000 to 5 000 |
| Camp Nelson, " | from 2,0 0 to 2 500 |
| Bowling Green, " | from 1,200 to 1,500 |
| Lexington, " | from 1 000 to 1 200 |
| Cairo, Illinois | from 6,000 to 8,000 |
| Chicago, " | from 1,000 to 4 500 |
| Springfield, " | from 800 to 1,200 |
| Quincy, " | from 200 to 300 |
| Rock Island, " | from 1,200 to 2,000 |
| Jeffersonville, Indiana | from 800 to 1,000 |
| Indianapolis, " | from 1,200 to 3,000 |
| Jackson, Michigan | from 100 to 200 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | from 700 to 1,000 |
| Columbus, " | from 300 to 2,400 |
| Camp Denison, Ohio | from 300 to 400 |
| Johnson's Island, Ohio | from 200 to 300 |
| St. Louis, Missouri | from 4 000 to 5,000 |
| Jefferson Barracks, Missouri | from 3 000 to 4,000 |
| Fort Leavenworth, " | from 1,000 to 1 500 |
| Davenport, Iowa | from 100 to 200 |
| Keokuk, " | from 800 to 1 000 |
| Little Rock, Arkansas | from 2,000 to 2 500 |
| Fort Smith, " | from 1 200 to 1 500 |
| Omaha, N. T. | from 1,400 to 2,000 |
| San Francisco California | from 200 to 1 000 |

2. The head blocks to be made in accordance with the specifications and to conform strictly to the samples; both of which may be seen at the offices of the Depot or Chief Quartermasters at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Washington, Fortress Monroe, Richmond, Raleigh, Newbern, Fayetteville, Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, (Ga.) Tallahassee, Mobile, New Orleans, Galveston, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga, Murfreesboro, Louisville, Cairo, Chicago, Jeffersonville, Columbus (Ohio), Cincinnati, Detroit, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Little Rock and San Francisco. (Bids for San Francisco will be received until December 31, 1866.)

3. They will be about nine (9) inches high, from ten (10) to twelve (12) inches long, and from three and a half (3½) to four and a half (4½) inches wide, with a flange around the bottom. They will be hollow, and will have a number cast on the back, and an inscription of the name rank regiment, arm, company, or corps, and date of death of the deceased, cast in raised letters on the top. They must be cast of good stove-plate iron, weigh not less than twenty (20) pounds each, and be coated thoroughly by dipping in melted zinc.

4. Separate bids are invited for delivery at each place; and in case the same parties offer to supply more than one locality, it should be stated at what reduced price the articles would be furnished in the increased number.

5. Each bid must be accompanied by the bond with sufficient guarantee of at least two responsible parties, that the contract, if awarded, will be faithfully and promptly executed. The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.)

6. The Government reserves to itself the right to reject all bids, if unsatisfactory; and to delay the award not later than the first of January, 1867; and also, in some instances, to change the points of delivery of a portion of the head blocks, in which case a reasonable allowance for increased, or deduction for diminished, transportation will be made.

7. The time of delivery to be subject to future arrangements, sufficient time being allowed after the lists of names are furnished to the contractor.

8. The articles must conform rigidly to the sample, and will be subject to such inspection at the point of delivery as the Chief of the Bureau may direct.

9. The full name and Post Office address of the bidder should appear in the proposal.

10. Proposals should be plainly endorsed "Proposals for Iron Head-Blocks," and be addressed "To the Quartermaster-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General,
11 5 10t Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, October 19, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until the Fifteenth day of November, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout that portion of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains, with STATIONERY for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, and until the 1st day of January, 1867, for supplying the Assessors and Collectors west of the Rocky Mountains.

Bidders may obtain a schedule of articles to be furnished, with conditions under which such articles are to be delivered, upon application to any Assessor or Collector, or to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

No proposals will be entertained from parties who are not regular manufacturers or dealers in the articles bid for, nor will proposals be considered unless accompanied by satisfactory guarantees that the contract will, if awarded, be faithfully executed.

Bids which contain prices less than the fair cost of the articles will be considered fraudulent and rejected.

The Two Hundred and Forty Collection Districts are distributed into Five Departments, as shown by the schedule furnished, and each proposal must name the Department it is proposed to supply.

The Commissioner reserves the right to reject any bids or parts of bids which the interest of the Government may require. The bids should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, endorsed "Proposals for supplying Stationery to Internal Revenue Officers."

E. A. ROLLINS,
10 24 wfm fno14 Commissioner.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH. And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT. making them perfectly water proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint and warranted LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid for five years. TIN, COPPER AND ZINC, which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER AND IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot. All complete Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART, 11 2 6m No. 230 North FOURTH Street.

## PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS, WASHINGTON, D. C., October 19, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. of TUESDAY, the 27th day of November next, for furnishing rations to the United States Marines at the following stations, from January 1, 1867, to July 30, 1868, viz.:—

PORTSMOUTH, New Hampshire.
CHARLESTOWN, Massachusetts.
BROOKLYN, New York.
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.
WASHINGTON CITY, District of Columbia.
GOSPORT, near Norfolk, Virginia.
MOUND CITY, Illinois.
PENSACOLA, Florida.

Each ration to consist of three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or one and a fourth pound of fresh or salt beef; eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or twelve ounces of hard bread, or one and a fourth pound of corn meal; and at the rate to one hundred rations of eight quarts of beans; or, in lieu thereof, ten pounds of rice; or, in lieu thereof, twice per week, one hundred and fifty ounces of desiccated potatoes, and one hundred ounces of mixed vegetables; ten pounds of coffee; or, in lieu thereof, one and a half pound of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound of sperm candles, or one and one-fourth of adamantine candles, or one and one-half pound of tallow; four pounds of soap; and two quarts of salt.

The rations are to be delivered upon the order of the commanding officer of each station; the fresh beef, either in bulk or by the single ration, of good quality, with an equal portion of hind and fore quarters, necks and kidney tallow excluded; the pork No. 1 prime mess pork; the flour, known as extra superfine in the market of the place where the station is located; the coffee, good Rio; the sugar, good New Orleans, or its equivalent; and the beans, vinegar, candles, soap, salt, etc., to be of good quality.

All subject to inspection.

All bids must be accompanied by the follow in guarantee:—

The undersigned ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——, for rations as above described be accepted, he or they will, within ten days of the receipt of the contract at the post office named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted. A. B., Guarantor.
C. D., Guarantor.

Witness:
E. F.
——, 186—.

I hereby certify that the above-named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Rations, and addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM B. SLACK,
10 31 w4t Major and Quartermaster.

## GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., November 5, 1866.

Will be sold, by direction of the Quartermaster-General, on MONDAY, November 19, commencing at 10 A. M., under the supervision of Captain D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., at Armory-Square Depot, Seventh street, below Pennsylvania avenue, the following described property:—

About 19,000 Axes; 13,500 Picks; 14,000 Hatchets, and
About 19 000 Axe Handles; 9000 Pick Handles, and 12,000 Hatchet Handles.

These goods are NEW and IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES, and were manufactured by Hunt Manufacturing Co.; Collins & Co.; William Mann, Jr.; Beatty & Co., and others.

ALSO, ABOUT
7500 Great-coats—brown, black, and grey.
4000 Infantry Overcoats—black.
250 Cavalry Jackets.
1900 pairs Trowsers—black. All new goods.

Together with a lot of Condemned Clothing, etc., consisting of—

| | |
|---|---|
| Greatcoats, | Knapsacks and Haversacks, |
| Infantry Overcoats, | Spades, |
| Sack Coats, | Shovels, |
| Jackets, | Axes, |
| Hats, | Camp Kettles, |
| Caps, | Mess Pans, |
| Woollen and Rubber Blankets, | Large lot of Tents and Tent Poles, Old Rope, |
| Red Sacks, | Rags, etc. |
| Metallic Scales, | |

Goods must be removed within five days from day of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By command of
General D. H. RUCKER.
Assistant Quartermaster-General
CHARLES H. POMPKINS,
11 6 11t Bvt. Brig.-Gen., Quartermaster.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at FORTRESS MONROE, Old Point Comfort, Virginia,
On THURSDAY,
22d day of November, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of stores consisting in part, of the following articles, viz.:—

26 Field and Siege Cannon, cast iron, of various calibres.
51,670 Shot, Shells and Spherical Case for Smooth Bore and Rifled Guns.
70 Merrill's Carbines, new and repaired.
500 Enfield Rifled Muskets, Cal. 577.
26 Henry's and Spencer's Repeating Rifles.
500 Foreign Rifles, "Austrian," Cal. 54.
600 Smooth bore Muskets, Mod. 1842, Cal 69.
240 do. do. do., altered to percussion Cal. 69.
10 do. do. do. Flint Lock, Cal. 69.
217 Revolvers, "Whitney's & Remington's Navy, Cal. 36
1069 Cavalry and Artillery Sabres.
211 Swords, Musician's and non-Commissioned Officers.

Fourteen days will be allowed for the removal of stores.

Terms of sale—Cash.

T. G. BAYLOR,
Capt. of Ord. and Bvt. Col U. S. A.,
11 1 18t Commanding.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.—NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, November 9, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS.

There will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidders, at noon, WEDNESDAY, 28th day of November, 1866, in the Office of the Inspector of Ordnance, New York Navy Yard, about two thousand (2000) barrels of POWDER, composed of serviceable and unserviceable

The powder will be sold by sample, in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms—One-half cash, in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the powders must be removed by the purchasers, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages where the powder is not in barrels.

H. A. WISE,
11 12 mw1t Chief of Bureau.

## TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 20 6

## DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.

DR. C. L. MUNNS
5 21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES,
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24 w1m No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

## INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 South FIFTH Street,

ONE DOOR BELOW CHESNUT

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constant on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

The following rates of discount are allowed:—

ON ALL ORDERS OF $25,
TWO PER CENT. DISCOUNT

ON ALL ORDERS OF $100,
THREE PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

ON ALL ORDERS OF $300,
FOUR PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

All orders should be sent to the

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

## MEDICAL.

GLAD NEWS
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses in youth. Physical and Nervous Debility, etc. etc.

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases though benefit is derived from using a single box

In Chronic Cases, where Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be use to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the system, and, with the Pills will effect a complete Restoration.

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free, Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York

And you will receive them by return of mail, post-paid, and free from observation.

For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 11 6

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.

"YES, A POSITIVE CURE"

FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM IMPRUDENCIES.

Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury.

*Only Ten Pills to be Taken to Effect a Cure.*

They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate

Cures in from one to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours.

Sent by mail. Price, Male packages, $2. Female, $3

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,

The Great Blood Purifier, and Remedy for

*Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters Scales Boils, Etc.*

For the above complaints the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices is the most potent and effectual remedy ever prescribed. It reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison. Will remove every vestige of humanities from the system as well as all the bad effects of mercury. Price, $1 25 per bottle.

SAMARITAN'S WASH

Is used in conjunction with the Root and Herb Juices Full directions. Price, 25 cents.

The old sickening and disgusting drugs have to give way to remedies purely vegetable, pleasant to the taste, and A POSITIVE CURE.

Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 PARK ROW and by Druggists.

DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, No. 915 RACE Street Philadelphia. 9 15

ALL PERSONS WHO DO NOT ENJOY the blessing of good health, can obtain relief by consulting Dr. KINKELIN, German physician. Dr Kinkelin treats all diseases, prepares and administers his own medicines. They are pure, safe, and reliable. He invites all persons suffering from disease to call on him. Consultation free during the day, and offices open till 9 o'clock in the evening, N. W. corner of THIRD and UNION Streets, between Spruce and Pine streets. 8 14 6m

NEURALGIA CURED BY A SINGLE APPLICATION of "UPHAM'S MAGNETIC OIL." Sold at UPHAM'S, No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street, and by all Druggists. 50 cents and $1 a bottle. 10 2 3mrp

## WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 10 2 6

FRED. BALTZ & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF WINES, GINS, Etc

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Riviere, Cardat & Co.'s
COGNAC

No. 116 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 9 3 3m

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHT of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them. they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States, on receipt of 27 cents 3 10

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CA

## INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3,000 or giving $15 per week if disabled to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer Cashier of Com. National Bank
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 623 Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna. R. R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut streets.
G. C. Franciscus Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No 25 S. Third street. 1 2 10m

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $300,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS
when as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons such rates as are consistent with safety

DIRECTORS.

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| THOMAS CRAVEN, | ALFRED S. GILLETT |
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| THOS. MACKELLAR, | CHARLES I. DUPONT |
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| SILAS YERKES, JR., | |

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ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 6

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY

Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250

All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA 8 11 6m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF
PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851 96.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | $400,000 00 |
| Accrued Surplus | 944,547 12 |
| Premiums | 1,162,304 84 |
| UNSETTLED CLAIMS, | INCOME FOR 1865 |
| $11,467 53. | $319 000. |

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

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| Tobias Wagner, | George Fales, |
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| Isaac Lea, | Peter McCall. |

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 24 12

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

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| Daniel Smith, Jr., | John Devereux, |
| Alexander Benson, | Thomas Smith, |
| Isaac Hazlehurst, | Henry Lewis, |
| Thomas Robbins, | J. Gillingham Fell, |
| Daniel Haddock, Jr. | |

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 30 MONTH, 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $250 000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both cases Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies. Children's Endowments

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

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| SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, | RICHARD CADBURY, |
| JEREMIAH HACKER, | HENRY HAINES, |
| JOSHUA H. MORRIS, | T. WISTAR BROWN, |
| RICHARD WOOD, | WM. C. LONGSTRETH. |

CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27 6

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
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| John L. Hodge, | Lawrence Lewis, Jr., |
| M. B. Mahoney, | David Lewis, |
| John T. Lewis, | Benjamin Etting, |
| William S. Grant, | Thomas H. Powers, |
| Robert W. Leaming, | A. R. McIlvaiy, |
| D. Clark Wharton, | Edmond Castillon, |
| Samuel Wilcox, | Louis C. Norris. |

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary 4 15

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER.
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 3 14

SLATE MANTELS!

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS and Slate Work Generally, made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,
9 Nos. 126 and 128 CHESNUT Street.

## RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE,
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, On and after October 8, 1866,

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,

At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving Philadelphia at 9 10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS,

At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3 30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 6:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9 40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7 35 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8 10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8 45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 10 P. M., Pottsville at 2 45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6 45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7 20 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4 10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6 30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9 10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12 45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11 30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12 30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 5 15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4 25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7 30 and 8 15 A. M. and 4 30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7 40 A. M. and 12 30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8 00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 05 and 11 53 A. M. and 1 48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9 05 A. M. and 9 15 P. M., passing Reading at 4 40 and 10 22 A. M., and 11 50 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2 45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2 10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11 30 A. M., and 7 15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7 35 A. M. and 1 40 and 4 15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7 50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1 50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3 20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7 35 A. M. and 5 25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52 50 each, for families and firms

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5 30 A. M., 12 45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 5 15 P. M. 8 15

FOR NEW YORK, THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK AND WAY PLACES, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.

At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation $2 50
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express 3 00
At 12 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express 3 00
at 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant 1st class 2 25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant, 2d class 1 50
At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold
At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11

## "NO MORE PUNISHMENT OF THE SOUTH."

**A Characteristic Letter from Gerritt Smith to Professor Lewis—Advice to Ben. Butler—The "Constitutional Amendments" an Abomination—The North Quite as Wicked as the South.**

Gerritt Smith is out in a long letter to Professor Taylor Lewis, of Union College, Schenectady, on the situation of national affairs. He says:—

"I see that you continue to write for the salvation of that dear country. Well you may! for she is, this day, more fearfully imperilled than she was at any time during 'the clash of arms.' I have read your pamphlet entitled 'The Heroic Periods of a Nation's History.' I wish every one could read its wise and high-souled pages. There is, however, one blot upon them. They favor the shedding of more blood. You would have had the South punished, after she had laid down her arms. Some of her most prominent men you would have had punished with death.

"I wonder that you, who are so familiar with the writings of the most approved publicists, do not fall in with their conclusion, that a strife which has reached the dimensions and dignity of a civil war, and especially a civil war which, like our own, divides a people into distinct and and completed national organizations, has outgrown the crime of treason. Their arguments for this conclusion, together with such as would suggest themselves to a mind as enlightened as your own, must, it would seem, lack nothing to convince you of its entire soundness. I need hardly add that I dissent from your definition of a civil war.

"It is mainly the fault of the Government, when one-half of a nation breaks away from the other. Had our Government been ever wise and just, the great secession which has soaked our soil with blood would not have been. When one-half of England or France or Spain shall break away from the other, the world's sympathies will pretty certainly be with the insurgents—for the world will pretty certainly infer that the insurgents were wronged. Moreover, if the insurgents shall fail to maintain their cause and to right their wrongs, the world will pretty certainly feel that their failure is of itself their quite sufficient punishment. Who is so foolish as to believe that, had the whole history of our Government been bright with wisdom and beautiful with justice, there would have been this throwing off of its restraints and this defiance of its power?"

Pity for the South, not punishment, is then urged by Mr. Smith, who then continues:—

"Ever since the surrender of the South, I have felt that the first duty of North and South was a common repentance for a common sin. The discharge of this duty, together with the mutual forgiveness which would have instantly followed, would have proved a mighty upward educator of both North and South; and it is for the lack of this very educator that the character of both North and South has, all this time, been going downward. From such repentance and forgiveness peace would have come long ere this; and it would have been a permanent, because a pure peace. Such a peace can, now, hardly be looked for—a peace which cannot come until each section shall condemn itself and forgive the other."

Next follows some good advice to General Butler:—

"Mr. Davis has, indeed, wronged his country: and, through his misapprehensions of him, has particularly wronged General Butler. But so, also, have the country and General Butler wronged Mr. Davis. The country—the North as well as the South—moulded his pro-slavery character, and is largely responsible for what has come to him and his country from that character. Our guilty nation, in looking upon Mr. Davis, should rather pity than hate its own legitimate offspring. And General Butler, instead of invoking punishment on the head of Mr. Davis, had better fall on his knees before him in penitent remembrance of his own prominent connection with the exceedingly wicked pro-slavery Democratic party."

Then as to Jeff. Davis himself:—

"Jefferson Davis is kept in prison because the North still refuses to repent of her pro-slavery wickedness. Upon that wickedness, far more than upon all other causes, is the ruin of Jefferson Davis and the South chargeable. Repentance for it would quickly open his too long-closed doors. Surely, surely, if the South will forgive the North, the North can well afford to forgive the South. But I am asked whether the North should forgive the cruelties of Andersonville and of the other terrible prisons of the South? Even those unparalleled cruelties she should remember were the crimes of slavery, and that slavery was her own as well as the South's crime—ay, that even her churches were blood-red with it. The North, no less than the South, had the making of those monsters who ruled in those prisons."

Next, as to the demand for the President's impeachment:—

"But who is there to impeach him? With what decency could a Congress impeach him, both Houses of which are guilty of the same injustice and inhumanity? Grant that the President's plan of reconstruction is one which, if adopted, would throw the black saviors of their stupendously ungrateful and infernally wicked country back again under the feet of their old oppressors. So, too, would the Congressional plan. Grant that the President's plan would, by refusing to the white loyalists of the South the shield of black votes, leave these loyalists to be destroyed. So, also, would the plan of Congress. Its plan is, indeed, not so bad as his; but, in respect to their gross violations of the principles of justice and humanity, there is certainly too little difference between them to leave it at all decent for Congress to impeach the President. Those great principles impeach and condemn both. Let them not be so self-ignorant and shameless as to condemn each other. At any rate, let not Congress impeach the President until it has first tried the power of its own repentance upon the heart of the President. Whilst for one of these fellows in unrighteousness to cling to the unrighteousness is to lead the other to cling to it, thus giving it up by the one would, more than anything else, promote the giving of it up by the other. I greatly wonder that the noble and clear-eyed Wendell Phillips, who is always for working with clean tools, should urge Congress to undertake, with its dirty hands, the impeachment of the President. The undertaking would carry with it no moral power, and, therefore, do no good. There would be nothing in it to inspire and elevate the people, but much to disgust and degrade them. It would not pass for a commanding duty, but for an unprincipled party movement. It would not allay or prevent a hazardous popular commotion, but would excite it."

Then, as to the so-called "Constitutional amendments:"—

"Now, of all political abominations I know of none more abominable than this amendment. If adopted, there will be an implied constitutional permission for a State to disfranchise any race—African, German, or other. And then comes what is worse—the constitutional obligation, not permission, to strike out the disfranchised race from all political count, and reduce it to as complete a political nonentity as if it were a race of brutes. Surely it is better to go with the Democrats against all amendments to the Constitution than go with the Republicans for such a blot upon it as would be this amendment. * * * I need say no more. The North and the South must love each other ere they can be at peace with each other. Statesmen are slow to learn that love is the cure of all ills, as well those which are national as those which are individual. Indeed, they regard it as entirely out of place in the province of statesmanship; and all pleading for its presence there as but silliness or cant. Nevertheless, it remains true that love, and love only, is, in the largest as well as in the smallest spheres, in the broadest as well as in the narrowest of human relations, 'the fulfilling of the law.' A dark day is upon our guilty country. It will grow darker if the South and the North continue to hate each other. It will become all light when they shall love each other. With great regard, your friend,

"GERRITT SMITH."

## FROM EUROPE YESTERDAY.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

**The "Elizabeth Jenkins" Sunk, and the "Agra," at Cowes, Damaged.**

LONDON, November 13.—The ship *Agra* returned to Cowes yesterday, and reported having been in collision with the barque *Elizabeth Jenkins* (of Yarmouth, N. S.), bound from this port for Boston. The latter vessel went down soon after she struck the *Agra*, but the *Agra* succeeded in making the port of Cowes, where she will undergo repairs before proceeding. The *Agra* was on her voyage from this port to New York when she was run into by the barque. She was under command of Captain Evans, and is owned in Boston.

**Financial and Commercial Intelligence.**

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, November 12.—The telegrams from America have caused a depressed feeling in the Cotton Market to-day, and prices are ⅛d. to ¼d. easier than those current at this date yesterday. The demand is also less active, and the transactions for the day will probably not exceed 6000 to 7000 bales, on a basis of 14⅛d. to 14⅝d. for Middling Uplands—mainly at the former figure. The sales are mostly to the trade.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, November 13.—Indian Corn continues to advance, the improvement at this day's market, compared with that held on Friday, being equivalent to 1s. 6d. per quarter. Sales of mixed Western at 36s. 6d. to 37s., the latter figure for prime quality.

LIVERPOOL, October 12—Evening.—The Cotton Market is dull. The sales to-day have been 8000 bales. Middling Uplands closed at 14⅛d.@ 14⅜d.

LIVERPOOL, November 12—Evening.—The market for Breadstuffs is firm. Corn has advanced.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, November 13.—There is rather more activity in money, and full rates are paid for discount and loan. American railways are lower to the extent of ¼ per cent. on Illinois, and 1 per cent. on Erie. Sales of Erie shares at 51¼; Illinois Central, 77½.

LONDON, November 12—Evening.—The Money Market is firm. Consols for money closed at 89¾.

The following are the closing prices of American securities:—Erie, 51¾; Illinois Centrals, 78; United States Five-twenties, 69¼.

AMERICAN BONDS AT FRANKFORT.

FRANKFORT, November 13.—United States Five-twenties closed at a further advance last evening, sales for cash being made at 74¼.

THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

ANTWERP, November 13.—American refined petroleum is quoted to-day in this market at 60f.


## MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

GREAT BARGAINS!

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## NEW PUBLICATIONS.


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The necessity for a reliable Directory in so large a mercantile city as this is apparent to every business man; it is an actual want, and unless accurate, is useless, and instead of a true guide, and index to its business interests, is a matter of annoyance.

The publisher, from long experience in the publication of similar works, of which the Pennsylvania State Business Directory is a specimen proposes at the solicitation of a number of influential merchants of this city who have suffered from the inaccuracies of former editions, to publish the above Directory from an actual and carefully prepared canvass of the city by an efficient and experienced corps of canvassers, thoroughly educated to the business.

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U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.

JUDGES GRIER AND CADWALADER.

PATENT-RIGHT CASE.

**Jenkins' Crimped Wire Patent.**

**Chase vs. M. Walker & Sons.**

This was a suit to determine the title as to the exclusive right to the Wire Crimping Patent of Henry Jenkins for the eastern part of the State of Pennsylvania. Chase claimed under an assignment granted after the extension of the Jenkins Patent, and M. Walker & Sons claimed the exclusive rights for the State of Pennsylvania under the extension by virtue of an assignment made to them prior to the extension and recorded prior to Chase's assignment.

The case was argued by Myers and Longstreth for Chase, and by Harding and Shaw for M. Walker & Sons. Judge Cadwalader stated that this was a very clear case in favor of the defendants, and that the assignment to M. Walker & Sons invested them with the title, and that Judge Grier concurred with him in this opinion, and that he would file his opinion at length. 11 13 6t


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